Tuesday,
16th November, 1954

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

VOLUME VI, 1954

EIGHTH SESSION, 1954

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

CONTENTS

(*Volume VI, Nos. 1 - 29—16th November to 24th December, 1954*)

COLUMNS

Tuesday, 16th November, 1954

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 47, 49 to 52, 56, 58 to 62, 64, 65, 68 to 70, 72, 73, 75, 78, 79, 81 to 86, 55 and 63 . . . . . 1—32

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1 to 5, 7 to 41, 43 to 46, 53, 54, 57, 66, 67, 71, 74, 76, 80 and 87 . . . . . 32—58

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1, 2, 4 to 10, 12 to 77, 79 to 88, 90 to 96 . . 58—108

Wednesday, 17th November, 1954

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 88, 89, 91, 95, 96, 98, 99, 101 to 106, 108, 112 to 114, 116, 118, 120, 123, 125, 127, 128, 131, 133, 134 . . . . . 109—142

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 90, 92, 94, 107, 109, 110, 115, 121, 122, 124, 126, 130, 132 . . . . . 143—149

Unstarred Questions Nos. 97 to 110, 112 to 140 . . . . . 149—174

Thursday, 18th November, 1954

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 135, 138, 139, 141, 142, 145, 147 to 149, 152 to 157, 159, 160, 164 to 166, 169 to 171, 174, 175, 136 and 144 . . . . 175—203

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 137, 140, 143, 146, 150, 151, 161 to 163, 167, 168 173 and 176 . . . . . 203—209

Unstarred Questions Nos. 141 to 174 . . . . . 209—234

Friday, 19th November, 1954

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 177, 180 to 182, 184, 187 to 189, 191 to 194, 196, 197, 200 to 206, 210, 210-A, 212 to 214, 216, 218, 222 to 225, 178 and 185 . . . . . 235—273

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 179, 183, 186, 190, 195, 198, 199, 208, 209, 211, 215, 219 to 221 . . . . . 274—280

Unstarred Questions Nos. 175 to 226 . . . . . 280—312

Monday, 22nd November, 1954

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 93, 117, 231 to 233, 236, 239, 241, 242, 244, 245, 249 to 251, 253, 255, 258 to 262, 265, 268 and 269 . . . . 313—343

Short Notice Question No. 1 . . . . . 343—348

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 129, 226, 228 to 230, 234, 235, 237, 238, 240, 243, 247, 248, 252, 254, 256, 257, 264, 266, 267, 270 and 271 . . . . 348—358

Unstarred Questions Nos. 227 to 251 . . . . . 358—372

Tuesday, 23rd November, 1954

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 272, 279 to 282, 285, 286, 290 to 292, 300, 301, 304, 305, 274, 277, 283, 297 . . . . . 373—392

COLUMN

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 273, 275, 276, 278, 287 to 289, 293 to 296, 298, 299, 302, 303 . . . . . 393—401

Unstarred Questions Nos. 252 to 266, 268 to 279 . . . . . 401—416

Wednesday, 24th November, 1954

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 306, 308, 309, 312, 315 to 318, 322 to 325, 327, 330, 334 to 344, 346 to 350 and 314 . . . . . 417—454

Short Notice Question No. 2 . . . . . 454—457

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 207, 217, 307, 310, 311, 313, 320, 321, 326, 328, 329, 331 to 333 and 345 . . . . . 457—464

Unstarred Questions Nos. 280 to 324. . . . . 465—492

Thursday, 25th November, 1954

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 352, 353, 393, 355 to 357, 360, 362 to 376, 381, 382, 384, 385, 387, 390, 392, 394 to 397, 378 . . . . . 493—529

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 351, 354, 358, 359, 377, 379, 380, 383, 386, 389, 391 . . . . . 529—534

Unstarred Questions Nos. 325, 327 to 357 . . . . . 534—552

Friday, 26th November, 1954

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 398, 400 to 402, 404, 406 to 408, 410, 414, 416 to 418, 421, 424 to 432, 434, 435, 409, 433 and 411 . . . . . 553—585

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 399, 403, 405, 413, 415, 420, 422, 423, 436 and 437 . . . . . 585—590

Unstarred Questions Nos. 358 to 387 and 389 . . . . . 590—612

Monday, 29th November, 1954

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 439 to 441, 443, 445, 451, 452, 454, 455, 457, 458, 462, 465, 467, 468, 471, 474, 475, 477 to 479, 481 to 483, 485, 499, 488, 490, 493, 494, 496, 497, 502 to 504, 444 and 447 . . . . . 613—651

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 438, 442, 446, 448 to 450, 453, 456, 459 to 461, 463, 466, 469, 470, 472, 473, 476, 480, 484, 487, 489, 491, 492, 495, 498, 500, 501 and 505 . . . . . 651—666

Unstarred Questions Nos. 390 to 409, 411 to 426 . . . . 666—668

Tuesday, 30th November, 1954

Member sworn 689

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 506, 508 to 511, 513, 518, 520 to 523, 527, 529 to 534, 537, 541 to 546, 550, 552, 553 . . . . . 689—723

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 507, 512, 514 to 517, 519, 524, 525, 528, 535, 536, 538 to 540, 547, 548, 554 to 565 . . . . . 723—73[illegible]

Unstarred Questions Nos. 427 to 448, 450 to 454 . . . . . 73[illegible]

Wednesday, 1st December, 1954

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 569 to 574, 576, 577, 579, 580, 583 to 585, 587 to 589, 596, 597, 599, 600, 602, 603, 605 to 607, 611 to 616 and 620. 755—793

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 566 to 568, 575, 578, 581, 582, 586, 590 to 595, 598, 601, 604, 608 to 610, 617 to 619, 621. . . . . 793—806

Unstarred Questions Nos. 455 to 483. . . . . 806—822

Thursday, 2nd December, 1954

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 623 to 627, 632, 635, 637, 638, 640, 641, 6[illegible] to 649, 652 to 655, 659 to 663, 679, 664 and 665. . . .

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 622, 628 to 631, 633, 634, 636, 639, 642, 643, 645, 650, 651, 656 to 658, 666 to 678, 680 to 686. . . . . 859—877

Unstarred Questions Nos. 484 to 526. . . . . 877—904

Friday, 3rd December, 1954

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 687 to 689, 692, 695, 697, 699, 702, 703, 705, 708 to 712, 714 to 717, 721 to 726, 729, 732, 736, 738 and 740. . . 905—942

Short Notice Question No. 3 . . . . . 942—944

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 690, 691, 693, 694, 698, 700, 701, 704, 706, 707, 713, 718 to 720, 727, 728, 730, 731, 733, 734, 737, 739, 742 to 747. . 944—957

Unstarred Questions Nos. 527 to 553. . . . . 958—972

Monday, 6th December, 1954

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 751, 752, 756, 757, 759 to 763, 765 to 772, 775 to 780, 782 to 785, 787 to 789, 792 to 795. . . . . 973—1012

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 748 to 750, 753 to 755, 758, 764, 773, 774, 786, 790, 791, 796, 797, 799 to 807. . . . . 1012—1022

Unstarred Questions Nos. 554 to 577. . . . . 1023—1036

Tuesday, 7th December, 1954

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 808, 810, 811, 813, 814, 816 to 825, 827, 829 to 833, 836, 837, 839, 840, 842, 844, 846 to 848 and 850 to 854 . . .

Short Notice Question No. 4. . . . . 1075—1078

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 809, 812, 815, 826, 828, 834, 835, 838, 841, 855 to 868 1078—1088

Unstarred Questions Nos. 578 to 627. . . . . 1088—111

Wednesday, 8th December, 1954

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 869, 871, 874, 876, 878, 879, 881, 882, 884, to 886 890, 891, 893, 894, 896, 899, 900, 902 to 908, 910, 914 to 920. . . 1117—1157

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 870, 872, 873, 875, 877 880, 883, 887, 889, 892, 895, 897, 898, 901, 909, 911 to 913, 921 to 927, 929 to 931, 933 to 937, 119. . . . . 1157—1173

Unstarred Questions Nos. 628 to 646. . 1173—1[illegible]

COLUMNS

urday, 9th December, 1954

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 938, 940 to 945, 947 to 950, 952, 953, 955, 956, 960 to 962, 971, 972, 975 to 977, 989, 978, 979, 982, 983 and 985 to 987 1185—1221

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 939, 946, 951, 954, 957, to 959, 963 to 968, 973, 974, 980, 981, 984, 988 and 990 to 995. . . . . 1221—1232

Unstarred Questions Nos. 647 to 651 and 653 to 668. . . 1232—1244

Friday, 10th December, 1954

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 997 to 1002, 1005 to 1007, 1009, 1012 to 1014, 1017, 1021, 1024, 1031, 1032, 1034, 1036 to 1042, 1044, 1045, 1049 and 1050. . . . . 1245—1281

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 996, 1003, 1008, 1010, 1011, 1015, 1016, 1018 to 1020, 1022, 1023, 1025 to 1027, 1029, 1033, 1035, 1043, 1046 to 1048 and 1051 to 1958. . . . . 1282—1296

Unstarred Questions Nos. 669 to 703 . . . . . 1296—1316

Monday, 13th December, 1954

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1067, 1071 to 1074, 1078, 1081, 1085, 1086, 1088 to 1091, 1093, 1095, 1096, 1098 to 1100, 1102 to 1104, 1106, 1108, 1109, 1112. . . . . 1317—1354

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1060, 1062, 1064, 1066, 1069, 1070, 1075 to 1077, 1079, 1080, 1082 to 1084, 1087, 1092 to 1094, 1101, 1105, 1107, 1110, 1111. . . . . 1354—1365

Unstarred Questions Nos. 704 to 718 . . . . .

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS

A

Abdullabhai, Mulla Taherali Mulla (Chanda).

Abdus Sattar, Shri (Kalna-Katwa).

Achal Singh, Seth [Agra Distt. (West)].

Achalu, Shri Sunkam (Nalgonda—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Achint Ram, Lala (Hissar).

Achuthan, Shri K. T. (Crangannur).

Agarwal, Shri Shriman Narayan (Wardha).

Agarawal, Shri Hoti Lal [Jalaun Distt. *cum* Etawah Distt.—(West) *cum* Jhansi Distt.—(North)].

Agrawal, Shri Mukund Lal [Pilibhit Distt. *cum* Bareilly Distt.—(East)].

Ahmed Mohiuddin, Shri (Hyderabad City).

Ajit Singh, Shri (Kapurthala-Bhatinda—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ajit Singhji, General (Sirohi-Pali).

Akarpuri, Sardar Teja Singh (Gurdaspur).

Alagesan, Shri O. V. (Chingleput).

Altekar, Shri Ganesh Sadashiv (North Satara).

Alva, Shri Joachim (Kanara).

Amin, Dr. Indubhai B. (Baroda West).

Amjad Ali, Shri (Goalpara-Garo Hills).

Amrit Kaur, Rajkumari (Mandi-Mahasu).

Anandchand, Shri (Bilaspur).

Ansari, Dr. Shaukatullah Shah (Bidar).

Anthony, Shri Frank (Nominated—Anglo-Indians).

[illegible]ana, Shri Sita Rama (Azamgarh—West).

Ayyangar, Shri M. Ananthasayanam (Tirupati).

Azad, Maulana Abul Kalam (Rampur Distt. *cum* Bareilly Distt—West).

Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha (Purnea *cum* Santal Parganas).

B

Babunath Singh, Shri (Surguja-Raigarh—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Badan Singh, Chowdhary (Budaun Distt.—West).

Bagdi, Shri Maganlal (Mahasamund).

Bahadur Singh, Shri (Ferozepore-Ludhiana—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Balakrishnan, Shri S. C. (Erode—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Balasubramaniam, Shri S. (Madurai).

Baldev Singh, Sardar (Nawan Shahr).

Balmiki, Shri Kanhaiya Lal (Bulandshahr Distt.—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Banerjee, Shri Durga Charan (Midnapore-Jhargram).

Bansal, Shri Ghamandi Lal (Jhajjar-Rewari).

Barman, Shri Upendranath (North Bengal—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Barrow, Shri A. E. T. (Nominated Anglo-Indians).

Barupal, Shri Panna Lall (Ganganagar-Jhunjhunu — Reserved — Sch. Castes).

Basappa, Shri C. R. (Tumkur).

Basu, Shri A. K. (North Bengal).

Basu, Shri Kamal Kumar (Diamond Harbour).

Bhagat, Shri B. R. (Patna *cum* Shahabad).

Bhakt Darshan, Shri [Garhwal Distt. —(East) *cum* Moradabad Distt.—(North East)].

B—*contd.*

Bhandari, Shri Daulat Mal (Jaipur).

Bharati, Shri Goswamiraja Sahdeo (Yeotmal).

Bhargava, Pandit Mukat Behari Lal (Ajmer South).

Bhargava, Pandit Thakur Das (Gurgaon).

Bhartiya, Shri Shaligram Ramchandra (West Khandesh).

Bhatkar, Shri Laxman Shrawan (Buldana-Akola — Reserved — Sch. Castes).

Bhatt, Shri Chandrashanker (Broach).

Bhawani Singh, Shri (Barmer-Jalore)

Bheekha Bhai, Shri (Banswara-Dungarpur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes)

Bhoi, Shri Giridhari (Kalahandi-Bolangir—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Bhonsle, Shri Jagannathrao Krishna rao (Ratnagiri North).

Bidari, Shri Ramappa Balappa (Bijapur South).

Birbal Singh, Shri [Jaunpur Distt.—(East)].

Bogawat, Shri U. R. (Ahmednagar South).

Boovaraghasamy, Shri V. (Perambalur).

Borkar, Shri N. A. (Bhandara-Reserved Sch. Castes).

Borooah, Shri Dev Kanta (Nowgong).

Bose, Shri P. C. (Manbhum North).

Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri (Gaya East).

Brohmo-Chaudhury, Shri Sitanath (Goalpara-Garo Hills—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Buchhikotaiah, Shri Sanaka (Masulipatnam).

C

Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu (Basirhat).

Chaliha, Shri Bimlaprosad (Sibsagar-North-Lakhimpur).

Chanda, Shri Anil Kumar (Birbhum).

Chandak, Shri B. L. (Betul).

Chandrasekhar, Shrimati M. (Tiruvallur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Charak, Th. Lakshman Singh (Jammu and Kashmir).

Chatterjea, Shri Tushar (Serampore).

Chatterjee, Dr. Susilranjan (West Dinajpur).

Chatterjee, Shri N. C. (Hooghly).

Chattopadhyaya, Shri Harindranath (Vijayavada).

Chaturvedi, Shri Rohanlal [Etah Distt.—(Central)].

Chaudhary, Shri Ganeshi Lal [Shahjahanpur Distt.—(North) *cum* Kheri—(East)—Reserved—Sch. Castes].

Chaudhuri, Shri Rohini Kumar (Gauhati).

Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar (Berhampore).

Chavda, Shri Akbar (Banaskantha).

Chettiar, Shri T. S. Avinashilingam (Tiruppur).

Chettiar, Shri V. Vr. N. Ar. Nagappa (Ramanathapuram).

Chinaria, Shri Hira Singh (Mohindergarh).

Choudhuri, Shri Muhammed Shaffee (Jammu and Kashmir).

Chowdary, Shri C. R. (Narasaraopet).

Chowdhury, Shri Nikunja Behari (Ghatal)

D

Dabhi, Shri Fulsinhji B. (Kaira North).

Damar, Shri Amar Singh Sabji (Jhabua—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Damodaran, Shri G. R. (Pollachi).

Damodaran, Shri Nettur P. (Tellichery).

Das, Shri B. (Jajpur-Keonjhar).

Das, Shri Basanta Kumar (Contai).

Das, Shri Beli Ram (Barpeta).

Das, Shri Bijoy Chandra (C[illegible] South)

D—*contd.*

Das, Shri Kamal Krishna (Birbhum—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Das, Dr. Mono Mohon (Burdwan—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Das, Shri Nayan Tara (Monghyr Sadr *cum* Jamui—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Das, Shri Shree Narayan (Darbhanga Central).

Das, Shri Ramananda (Barrackpore).

Das, Shri Ram Dhani (Gaya East—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Das, Shri Sarangadhar (Dhenkanal-West Cuttack).

Datar, Shri Balwant Nagesh (Belgaum North).

Deb, Shri Dasaratha (Tripura East).

Deb, Shri Suresh Chandra (Cachar-Lushai Hills).

Deo, H. H. Maharaja Rajendra Narayan Singh (Kalahandi-Bolangir).

Deo, Shri Chandikeshwar Sharan Singh Ju (Surguja-Raigarh).

Deogam, Shri Kanhu Ram (Chaibassa—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Desai, Shri Kanayalal Nanabhai (Surat).

Desai, Shri Khandubhai Kasanji (Halar).

Deshmukh, Dr. Panjabrao S. (Amravati East).

Deshmukh, Shri Chintaman Dwarkanath (Kolaba).

Deshmukh, Shri K. G. (Amravati West)

Deshpande, Shri Govind Hari (Nasik-Central).

Deshpande, Shri Vishnu Ghanashyam (Guna).

Dholakia, Shri Gulab Shankar Amritlal (Kutch East).

Dhulekar, Shri R. V. [Jhansi Distt.—(South)].

Dhusiya, Shri Sohan Lal [Basti Distt.—(Central East) *cum* Gorakhpur Distt. — (West).—Reserved — Sch. Castes].

Digambar Singh, Shri [Etah Distt.—(West) *cum* Mainpuri Distt.—(West) *cum* Mathura Distt.—(East)].

Digvijaya Narain Singh, Shri (Muzaffarpur—North-East).

Diwan, Shri Raghavendrarao Srinivasrao (Osmanabad).

Dube, Shri Mulchand [Farrukhabad Distt. (North)].

Dube, Shri Udai Shankar [Basti Distt. (North)].

Dube, Shri Rajaram Giridharilal (Bijapur North).

Dutt, Shri Asim Krishna (Calcutta South-West).

Dutt, Shri Biren (Tripura West).

Dutta, Shri Santosh Kumar (Howrah).

Dwivedi, Shri Dashrath Prasad (Gorakhpur Distt.—Central).

Dwivedi, Shri M. L. (Hamirpur Distt.).

E

Eacharan, Shri I. (Ponnani-Reserved-Sch. Castes).

Ebenezer, Dr. S. A. Vikarabad).

Elayaperumal, Shri L. Cuddalore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

F

Fotedar, Pandit Sheo Narayan (Jammu and Kashmir).

G

Gadgil, Shri Narhar Vishnu (Poona Central).

Gadilingana Gowd, Shri Y. (Kurnool).

Ganpati Ram, Shri [Jaunpur Distt. (East)—Reserved—Sch. Castes].

Gandhi, Shri Feroze [Pratapgarh Distt. (West) *cum* Rae Bareli Distt. (East)]

Gandhi, Shri Maneklal Maganlal (Panch Mahals *cum* Baroda East).

Gandhi, Shri V. B. (Bombay City—North).

Ganga Devi, Shrimati (Lucknow Distt. *cum* Bara Banki Distt.—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Garg, Shri Ram Pratap (Patiala).

Gautam, Shri C. D. (Balaghat).

Ghose, Shri Surendra Mohan (Malda).

Ghose, Shri Atulya (Burdwan).

G—*contd.*

Ghulam Qader, Kh. (Jammu and Kashmir).

Gidwani, Shri Choithram Partabrai (Thana).

Giri, Shri V. V. (Pathapatnam).

Girraj Saran Singh, Shri (Bharatpur-Sawai Madhopur).

Gohain, Shri Chowkhamoon (Nominated—Assam Tribal Areas).

Gopalan, Shri A. K. (Cannanore).

Gopi Ram, Shri (Mandi-Mahasu—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Gounder, Shri K. Periaswami (Erode).

Gounder, Shri K. Sakthivadivel (Periyakulam).

Govind Das, Seth (Mandla-Jabalpur South).

Gowda, Shri T. Madiah (Bangalore—South)

Guha, Shri Arun Chandra (Santipur).

Gupta, Shri Badshah (Mainpuri Distt. —East).

Gupta, Shri Sadhan Chandra (Calcutta—South East).

Gurupadaswamy, Shri M. S. (Mysore).

H

Har Prasad Singh, Shri (Ghazipur Distt.—West).

Hari Mohan, Dr. (Manbhum North—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Hasda, Shri (Midnapore-Jhargand-Reserved-Sch. Tribes).

Hari Shankar Prasad, Shri (Gorakhpur Distt.—North).

Hazarika, Shri Jogendra Nath (Dibrugarh).

Heda, Shri H. C. (Nizamabad).

Hembrom, Shri Lal (Santal Parganas *cum* Hazaribagh—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Hem Raj, Shri (Kangra).

Hifzur Rahman, Shri M. (Moradabad Distt.—Central).

Hukam Singh, Sardar (Kapurthala-Bhatinda).

Hyder Husein, Chaudhri (Gonda Distt. —North).

Ibrahim, Shri A. (Ranchi North East).

Iqbal Singh, Sardar (Fazilka—Sirsa).

Iyyunni, Shri C. R. (Trichur).

J

Jagjivan Ram, Shri (Shahabad South —Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Jain, Shri Ajit Prasad (Saharanpur Distt.—West *cum* Muzaffarnagar Distt.—North).

Jain, Shri Nemi Saran (Bijnor Distt. —South).

Jaipal Singh, Shri (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Jaisoorya, Dr. N. M. (Medak).

Jajware, Shri Ramraj (Santal Parganas *cum* Hazaribagh).

Jangde, Shri Resham Lal (Bilaspur—Reserved—Sch Castes).

Jatav-vir, Dr. Manik Chand (Bharatpur-Sawai Madhopur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Jayaraman, Shri A. (Tindivanam—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Jena, Shri Kanhu Charan (Balasore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Jena, Shri Lakshmidhar (Jajpur-Keonjhar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Jena, Shri Niranjan (Dhenkanal-West Cuttack—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Jethan, Shri Kherwar (Palamau *cum* Hazaribagh *cum* Ranchi—Reserved —Sch. Tribes).

Jhunjhunwala, Shri Banarsi Prashad (Bhagalpur Central).

Jogendra Singh, Sardar (Bahraich Distt.—West).

Joshi, Shri Jethalal Harikrishna (Madhya Saurashtra).

Joshi, Shri Krishnacharya (Yadgir).

Joshi, Shri Liladhar (Shajapur-[illegible]arh).

J—*contd*

Joshi, Shri Moreshwar Dinkar (Ratnagiri South).

Joshi, Shri Nandlal (Indore).

Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra (Karnal).

Jwala Prashad, Shri (Ajmer North).

K

Kachiroyar, Shri N. D. Govindaswami (Cuddalore).

Kajrolkar, Shri Narayan Sadoba (Bombay City—North—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Kakkan, Shri P. (Madurai—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Kale, Shrimati Anasuyabai (Nagpur).

Kamal Singh, Shri (Shahabad—North-West).

Kamble, Dr. Devrao Namdevrao Pathrikar (Nanded—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Kandasamy, Shri S. K. Babie (Tiruchengode).

Kanungo, Shri Nityanand (Kendrapara).

Karmarkar, Shri D. P. (Dharwar—North).

Karni Singhji, His Highness Maharaja Sri Bahadur of Bikaner (Bikaner-Churu).

Kasliwal, Shri Nemi Chandra (Kotah-Jhalawar).

Katham, Shri Birendranath (North Bengal—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Katju, Dr. Kailas Nath (Mandsaur).

Kazmi, Shri Syed Mohammad Ahmad (Sultanpur Distt.—North *cum* Faizabad Distt.—South West).

Kelappan, Shri K. (Ponnani).

Keshavaiengar, Shri N. (Bangalore—North).

Keskar, Dr. B. V. (Sultanpur Distt.—South).

Khan, Shri Sadath Ali (Ibrahimpatnam).

Khan, Shri Shahnawaz (Meerut Distt.—North East).

Khardekar, Shri B. H. (Kolhapur *cum* Satara).

Khare, Dr. N. B. (Gwalior).

Khedkar, Shri Gopalrao Bajirao (Buldana-Akola).

Khimji, Shri Bhawanji A. (Kutch West).

Khongmen, Shrimati B. (Autonomous Distts.—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Kirolikar, Shri Wasudeo Shridhar (Durg).

Kolay, Shri Jagannath (Bankura).

Kosa, Shri Muchaki (Bastar—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Kottukappally, Shri George Thomas (Meenachil).

Kripalani, Acharya J. B. (Bhagalpur *cum* Purnea).

Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta (New Delhi).

Krishna, Shri M. R. (Karimnagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Krishna Chandra, Shri (Mathura Distt.—West).

Krishnamachari, Shri T. T. (Madras).

Krishnappa, Shri M. V. (Kolar).

Krishnaswami, Dr. A. (Kancheepuram).

Kureel, Shri Baij Nath (Pratapgarh Distt.—West *cum* Rae Bareli Distt.—East—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

L

Lakshmayya, Shri Paidi (Anantapur).

Lalanji, Shri (Faizabad Distt.—North West).

Lal Singh, Sardar Ferozepur-Ludhiana).

Lanka Sundaram, Dr. (Visakhapatnam).

Laskar, Shri Nibaran Chandra (Cachar-Lushai Hills—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Laisram Jogeswar Singh, Shri (Inner Manipur).

Lingam, Shri N. M. (Coimbatore).

Lotan Ram, Shri (Jalaun Distt. *cum* Etawah Distt.—West *cum* Jhansi Distt.—North — Reserved — Sch. Castes).

M

Mahapatra, Shri Sibnarayan Singh (Sundargarh — Reserved — Sch. Tribes).

M—*contd.*

Mahata, Shri Bhajahari (Manbhum South *cum* Dhalbhum).

Mahendra Nath Singh, Shri (Saran Central).

Mahodaya, Shri Vaijanath (Nimar).

Mahtab, Shri Harekrushna (Cuttack).

Majhi, Shri Chaitan (Manbhum—South cum Dhalbhum—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Majhi, Shri Ram Chandra (Mayurbhanj—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Majithia, Sardar Surjit Singh (Taran Taran).

Malliah, Shri U. Srinivasa (South Kanara—North).

Malludora, Shri Gam (Visakhapatnam —Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Malvia, Shri Bhagu-Nandu (Shajapur-Rajgarh—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Malviya, Shri Motilal (Chhatarpur-Datia-Tikamgarh — Reserved — Sch. Castes).

Malviya, Pandit Chatur Narain (Raisen).

Malaviya, Shri Keshava Deva (Gonda Distt.—East *cum* Basti Distt.—West).

Mandal, Dr. Pashupati (Bankura—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Mascarene, Kumari Annie (Trivandrum).

Masuriya Din, Shri (Allahabad Distt. —East *cum* Jaunpur Distt.—West—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Mathew, Prof. C. P. (Kottayam).

Mathuram Dr. Edward Paul (Tiruchirapalli).

Matthen, Shri C. P. (Thiruvellah).

Mavalankar, Shri G. V. (Ahmedabad).

Maydeo, Shrimati Indira A. (Poona—South).

Mehta, Shri Asoka (Bhandara).

Mehta, Shri Balvantray Gopaljee (Gohilwad)

Mehta, Shri Balwant Sinha (Udaipur)

Mehta Shri Jaswantrai (Jodhpur).

Menon, Shri K. A. Damodara (Kozhikode).

Minimata, Shrimati (Bilaspur-Durg-Raipur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Mishra, Pandit Suresh Chandra (Monghyr—North-East).

Mishra, Shri Bibhuti (Saran *cum* Champaran).

Mishra, Shri Lalit Narayan (Darbhanga *cum* Bhagalpur).

Mishra, Shri Lokenath (Puri).

Mishra, Shri Mathura Prasad (Monghyr—North-West).

Mishra, Shri Shyam Nandan (Darbhanga—North).

Misra, Shri Sarju Prasad (Deoria Distt.—South).

Misra, Shri Raghubar Dayal (Bulandshahr Distt.).

Misra, Pandit Lingaraj (Khurda).

Misra, Shri Bhupendra Nath (Bilaspur-Durg-Raipur).

Missir, Shri Vijineshwar (Gaya—North).

Mohammad Saeed Masuodi, Maulana (Jammu and Kashmir).

Morarka, Shri Radheshyam Ramkumar (Ganganagar-Jhunjhunu).

More, Shri K. L. (Kolhapur *cum* Satara—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

More, Shri Shankar Shantaram (Sholapur)

Mudaliar, Shri C. Ramaswamy (Kumbakonam).

Muhammad Islamuddin, Shri (Purnea North-East).

Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh, Shri (Murshidabad).

Mukerji, Shri Hirendra Nath (Calcutta—North-East).

Mukne, Shri Y. M. (Thana—Reserved —Sch. Tribes).

Muniswamy, Shri N. R. (Wandiwash).

Murli Manohar, Shri (Ballia Distt.—East).

Murthy, Shri B. S. (Hiriru).

Musafir, Shri Gurmukh Singh (...sar).

M—*contd.*

Mushar, Shri Kirai (Bhagalpur *cum* Purnea—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Muthukrishnan, Shri M. (Vellore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

N

Naidu, Shri Nalla Reddi (Rajahmundry).

Nair, Shri C. Krishnan (Outer Delhi).

Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan (Quilon *cum* Mavelikkara).

Nambiar, Shri K. Ananda (Mayuram).

Nanadas, Shri Mangalagiri (Ongole—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Nanda, Shri Gulzarilal (Sabarkantha).

Narasimham, Shri S. V. L. (Guntur).

Narasimhan, Shri C. R. (Krishnagiri).

Naskar, Shri Purnendu Sekhar (Diamond Harbour—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Natawadkar, Shri Jayantrao Ganpat (West Khandesh—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Natesan, Shri P. (Tiruvallur).

Nathani, Shri Hari Ram (Bhilwara).

Nathwani, Shri Narendra P. (Sorath).

Nayar, Shrimati Shakuntala (Gonda Distt.—West).

Nayar, Shri V. P. (Chirayinkil).

Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal (Allahabad Distt.—East *cum* Jaunpur Distt.—West).

Nehru, Shrimati Uma (Sitapur Distt. *cum* Kheri Distt.—West).

Nesamony, Shri A. (Nagercoil).

Neswi, Shri T. R. (Dharwar—South).

Nevatia, Shri R. P. (Shahjahanpur Distt.—North *cum* Kheri—East).

Nijalingappa, Shri S. (Chitaldrug).

P

Palchoudhury, Shrimati Ila (Nabadwip).

Pande, Shri C. D. (Naini Tal Distt. *cum* Almora Distt.—South West *cum* Bareilly Distt.—North).

Pandey, Dr. Natabar (Sambalpur).

Pandit, Shrimati Vijaya Lakshmi (Lucknow Distt.—Central).

Panna Lal, Shri (Faizabad Distt.—North-West—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Pant, Shri Devi Datt (Almora Distt.—North-East).

Paragi Lal, Chaudhari (Sitapur Distt. *cum* Kheri Distt.—West—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Paranjpe, Shri R. G. (Bhir).

Parekh, Dr. Jayantilal Narvaram (Zalawad).

Parikh, Shri Shantilal Girdharilal (Mehsana—East).

Parmar, Shri Rupaji Bhavji (Panch Mahals *cum* Baroda East—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Pataskar, Shri Hari Vinayak (Jalgaon).

Patel, Shri Bahadurbhai Kunthabhai (Surat—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Patel, Shrimati Maniben Vallabhbhai (Kaira—South).

Patel, Shri Rajeshwar (Muzaffarpur *cum* Darbhanga).

Pateria, Shri Sushil Kumar (Jabalpur North).

Patil, Shri P. R. Kanavade (Ahmednagar North).

Patil, Shri S. K. (Bombay City—South).

Patil, Shri Shankargauda Veeranagauda (Belgaum South).

Patnaik, Shri Uma Charan (Ghumsur).

Pawar, Shri Vyankatrao Pirajirao (South Satara).

Pillai, Shri P. T. Thanu (Tirunelveli).

Pocker Saheb, Janab B. (Malappuram).

Prabhakar, Shri Naval (Outer Delhi—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Punnoose, Shri P. T. (Alleppy).

R

Rachiah, Shri N. (Mysore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Radha Raman, Shri (Delhi City).

Raghavachari, Shri K. S. (Penukonda).

Raghavaiah, Shri Pisupati Venkata (Ongole).

Raghubir Singh, Choudhary (Agra Distt.—East).

Raghunath Singh, Shri (Banaras Distt. —Central).

Raghuramaiah, Shri Kotha (Tenali).

Raiji, Shrimati Jayashri (Bombay—Suburban).

Raj Bahadur, Shri (Jaipur-Sawai Madhopur).

Rajabhoj, Shri P. N. (Sholapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ramachander, Dr. D. (Vellore).

Ramasami, Shri M. D. (Arruppukkottai).

Ramaseshaiah, Shri N. (Parvathipuram).

Ramaswamy, Shri P. (Mahbubnagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ramaswamy, Shri S. V. (Salem).

Ram Dass, Shri (Hoshairpur—Reserved —Sch. Castes).

Ram Nagina Singh, Shri (Ghazipur Distt.—East *cum* Ballia Distt.—South West).

Ramnarayan Singh, Babu (Hazaribagh West).

Ram Saran, Shri (Moradabad Distt.—West).

Ram Shankar Lal, Shri (Basti Distt.—Central East *cum* Gorakhpur Distt. —West).

Ram Subhag Singh, Dr. (Shahabad South).

Ranbir Singh, Ch. (Rohtak).

Randaman Singh Shri (Shahdol-Sidhi—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Rane, Shri Shivram Rango (Bhusaval).

Ranjit Singh, Shri (Sangrur).

Rao, Dr. Ch. V. Rama (Kakinada).

Rao, Shri B. Rajagopala (Srikakulam).

Rao, Shri B. Shiva (South Kanara—South).

Rao, Shri Kadyala Gopala (Gudivada).

Rao, Shri Kanety Mohana (Rajahmundry—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Rao, Shri Kondru Subba (Eluru—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Rao, Shri Pendyal Raghava (Warangal).

Rao, Shri P. Subha (Nowrangpur).

Rao, Shri Rayasam Seshagiri (Nandyal).

Rao, Shri T. B. Vittal (Khammam).

Raut, Shri Bhola (Saran *cum* Champaran — Reserved — Sch. Castes).

Razmi, Shri Said Ullah Khan (Sehore).

Reddi, Shri B. Ramachandra (Nellore).

Reddi, Shri C. Madhao (Adilabad).

Reddi, Shri Y. Eswara (Cuddapah).

Reddy, Shri Baddam Yella (Karimnagar).

Reddy, Shri K. Janardhan (Mahbubnagar).

Reddy, Shri Ravi Narayan (Nalgonda).

Reddy, Shri T. N. Vishwanatha (Chittoor).

Richardson, Bishop John (Nominated —Andaman and Nicobar Islands).

Rishang Keishing, Shri (Outer Manipur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Roy, Dr. Satyaban (Uluberia).

Roy, Shri Bishwa Nath (Deoria Distt. —West).

Roy, Shri Patiram (Basirhat—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Rup Narain, Shri (Mirzapur Distt. *cum* Banaras Distt.—West—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

S

Saha, Shri Meghnad (Calcutta—North-West).

Sahai, Shri Raghubir (Etah Distt.—North-East *cum* Budaun Distt.—East).

Sahaya, Shri Syamnandan (Muzaffarpur Central).

Sahu, Shri Bhagabat (Balasore).

Sahu, Shri Rameshwar (Muzaffarpur *cum* Darbhanga—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Saigal, Sardar Amar Singh (Bilaspur).

Saksena, Shri Mohanlal (Lucknow Distt. *cum* Bara Banki Distt.).

Samanta, Shri Satis Chandra (Tamluk).

Sanganna, Shri T. (Rayagada-Phulbani—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Sankarapandian, Shri M. (Sankaranayinarkovil).

Sarmah, Shri Debeswar (Golaghat-Jorhat).

Sathianathan, Shri N. (Dharmapuri).

Satish Chandra, Shri (Bareilly Distt. South).

Satyawadi Dr. Virendra Kumar (Karnal—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Sen, Shrimati Sushama (Bhagalpur South).

Sen, Shri Phani Gopal (Purnea Central).

Sen, Shri Raj Chandra (Kotah-Bundi).

Sewal, Shri A. R. (Chamba-Sirmur).

Shah, Her Highness Rajmata Kamalendu Mati (Garhwal Distt.—West *cum* Tehri Garhwal Distt. *cum* Bijnor Distt.—North).

Shah, Shri Chimanlal Chakubhai (Gohilwad-Sorath).

Shah, Shri Raichand Bhai N. (Chhindwara).

Sharma, Pandit Balkrishna (Kanpur Distt.—South *cum* Etawah Distt.—East).

Sharma, Pandit Krishna Chandra (Meerut Distt.—South).

Sharma, Shri Diwan Chand (Hoshiarpur).

Sharma, Shri Khushi Ram (Meerut Distt.—West).

Sharma, Shri Nand Lal (Sikar).

Sharma, Shri Radha Charan (Morena-Bhind).

Shastri, Pandit Algu Rai (Azamgarh Distt.—East *cum* Ballia Distt.—West).

Shastri, Shri Bhagwandutt (Shahdol-Sidhi).

Shastri, Swami Ramanand (Unnao Distt. *cum* Rae Bareli Distt.—West *cum* Hardoi Distt.—South East—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Shivananjappa, Shri M. K. (Mandya).

Shobha Ram, Shri (Alwar).

Shukla, Pandit Bhagwaticharan (Durg-Bastar).

Siddananjappa, Shri H. (Hassan-Chikmagalur).

Singhal, Shri Shri Chand (Aligarh Distt.).

Sinha, Dr. Satyanarain (Saran—East).

Sinha, Shri Anirudha (Darbhanga—East).

Sinha, Shri Awadheshwar Prasad (Muzaffarpur—East).

Sinha, Shri Banarsi Prasad (Monghyr Sadr *cum* Jamui).

Sinha, Shri Gajendra Prasad (Palamau *cum* Hazaribagh *cum* Ranchi).

Sinha, Shri Jhulan (Saran—North).

Sinha, Th. Jugal Kishore (Muzaffarpur—North West).

Sinha, Shri Kailash Pati (Patna—Central).

Sinha, Shri Nageshwar Prasad (Hazaribagh—East).

Sinha, Shri S. (Pataliputra).

Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan (Samastipur—East).

Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan (Gaya—West).

Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari (Patna—East).

S—contd.

Sinhasan Singh, Shri (Gorakhpur Distt.—South).

Siva, Dr. M. V. Gangadhara (Chittoor —Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Snatak, Shri Nardeo (Aligarh Distt.—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Sodhia, Shri Khub Chand (Sagar).

Sofi, Shri Mohd. Akbar (Jammu and Kashmir).

Somana, Shri N. (Coorg).

Somani, Shri G. D. (Nagaur-Pali).

Subrahmanyam, Shri Kandala (Vizianagaram).

Subrahmanyam, Shri Tekur (Bellary).

Sundar Lall, Shri (Saharanpur Distt. —West *cum* Muzaffarnagar Distt.—North—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Suresh Chandra, Dr. (Aurangabad).

Suriya Prashad, Shri (Morena-Bhind —Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Swaminadhan, Shrimati Ammu (Dindigul).

Swami, Shri Sivamurthi (Kushtagi).

Syed Ahmed, Shri (Hoshangabad).

Syed Mahmud, Dr. (Champaran—East)

T

Talib, Shri Piare Lal Kureel (Banda Distt. *cum* Fatehpur Distt.—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Tandon, Shri Purushottamdas [Allahabad Distt. (West)].

Tek Chand, Shri (Ambala-Simla).

Telkikar, Shri Shankar Rao (Nanded).

Tewari, Sardar Raj Bhanu Singh (Rewa).

Thimmaiah, Shri Dodda (Kolar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Thirani, Shri G. D (Bargarh).

Thirukuralar, Shri V. Muniswamy Avl. (Tindivanam).

Thomas, Shri A. M. (Ernakulam).

Thomas, Shri A. V. (Srivaikuntam).

Tirtha, Swami Ramananda (Gulberga).

Tivary, Shri Venkatesh Narayan (Kanpur Distt.—North *cum* Farrukhabad Distt.—South).

Tiwari, Pandit B. L. (Nimar).

Tiwari, Shri Ram Sahai (Chhatarpur-Datia-Tikamgarh).

Tiwary, Pandit Dwarka Nath (Saran South).

Tribhuan Narayan Singh, Shri (Banaras Distt.—East).

Tripathi, Shri Hira Vallabh (Muzaffarnagar Distt.—South).

Tripathi, Shri Kamakhya Prasad (Darrang).

Tripathi, Shri Vishwambhar Dayal (Unnao Distt. *cum* Rae Bareli Distt. —West *cum* Hardoi Distt.—South East)

Trivedi, Shri Umashanker Muljibhai (Chittor).

Tulsidas Kilachand, Shri (Mehsana—West).

Tyagi, Shri Mahavir (Dehra Dun Distt. *cum* Bijnor Distt.—North West *cum* Saharanpur Distt.—West).

U

Uikey, Shri M. G. (Mandla-Jabalpur—South—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Upadhyay, Pandit Munishwar Dutt (Pratapgarh Distt.—East).

Upadhyay, Shri Shiva Datt (Satna).

Upadhyay, Shri Shiva Dayal (Banda Distt. *cum* Fatehpur Distt.).

V

Vaishnav, Shri Hanamantrao Ganeshrao (Ambad).

V — *contd.*

Vaishya, Shri Muldas Bhudardas (Ahmedabad — Reserved — Sch. Castes).

Vallatharas, Shri K. M. (Pudukottai).

Varma, Shri B. B. (Champaran North).

Varma, Shri Bulaqi Ram (Hardoi Distt.—North-West *cum* Farrukhabad Distt.—East *cum* Shahjahanpur Distt. — South — Reserved — Sch. Castes).

Veeraswamy, Shri V. (Mayuram—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Velayudhan, Shri R. (Quilon *cum* Mavelikkara — Reserved — Sch. Castes).

Venkataraman, Shri R. (Tanjore).

Varma, Shri Manik Lal (Tonk).

Verma, Shri Ramji (Deoria Distt.-East).

Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath (Jullundur).

Vishwanath Prasad, Shri (Azamgarb Distt. — West — Reserved — Sch. Castes).

Vyas, Shri Radhelal (Ujjain).

W

Waghmare, Shri Narayan Rao (Parbhani).

Wilson, Shri J. N. (Mirzapur Distt *cum* Banaras Distt.—West).

Wodeyar, Shri K. G. (Shimoga).

Z

Zaidi, Col. B. H. (Hardoi Distt.—North-West *cum* Farrukhabad Distt. —East *cum* Shahjahanpur Distt. —South).

LOK SABHA

The Speaker

Shri G. V. Mavalankar.

The Deputy-Speaker

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar.

Panel of Chairmen

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava.
Shri Hari Vinayak Pataskar.
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty.
Shrimati B. Khongmen.
Sardar Hukam Singh.
Shri Upendranath Barman.

Secretary

Shri M. N. Kaul, Barrister-at-Law.

Public Accounts Committee

Shri B. Das (*Chairman*).
Shri Tribhuan Narayan Singh.
Shri Ramananda Das.
Shri Shriman Narayan Agarwal.
Shri Shree Narayan Das.
Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta.
Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan.
Shri R. Venkataraman.
Shri Amarnath Vidyalankar.
Shri S. V. Ramaswamy.
Shri Uma Charan Patnaik.
Shri Choithram Partabrai Gidwani.
Shri V. P. Nayar.
Dr. Indubhai B. Amin.
Shri U. M. Trivedi.
Shrimati Violet Alva.
Diwan Chaman Lall.
Shri K. S. Hegde.
Shri P. S. Rajagopal Naidu.
Shri Ram Prasad Tamta.
Shri Mohamed Valiulla.
Shri J. V. K. Vallabharao.

Estimates Committee

Shri H. V. Pataskar (*Chairman*)
Shri Kamal Kumar Basu.
Shrimati B. Khongmen.
Shri Radhelal Vyas.
Shri Kotha Raghuramaiah.

Shri Balvantray Gopaljee Mehta.
Shri T. Madiah Gowda.
Shri Diwan Chand Sharma.
Pandit Balkrishna Sharma.
Shri Mohanlal Saksena.
Dr. Syed Mahmud.
Shri Upendranath Barman.
Shri Nalla Reddi Naidu.
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh.
Shri C. P. Mathew.
Dr. Lanka Sundaram.
Shri M. D. Ramasami.
Shri V. B. Gandhi.
Shri M. R. Krishna.
Shri Ahmed Mohiuddin.
Dr. Natabar Pandey.
Shri P. N. Rajabhoj.
Shri K. Kelappan.

Committee on Separation of Railway Finance from General Finance

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar (*Chairman*)
Shri C. D. Deshmukh.
Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri.
Shri R. Venkataraman.
Shri Basanta Kumar Das.
Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha.
Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha
Shri Narendra P. Nathwani.
Shri Ram Saran.
Shri B. Ramachandra Reddi
Sardar Lal Singh.
Shri Tulsidas Kilachand.
Shri K. Ananda Nambiar.
Shri R. M. Deshmukh.
Shri B. C. Ghose.
Babu Gopinath Singh.
Shri T. V. Kamalaswamy.
Shri V. M. Obaidullah Sahib.

Committee on Petitions

Shri Kotha Raghuramaiah (*Chairman*).
Shri Asim Krishna Dutt.
Shri C. P. Mathew.
Shri Sohan Lal Dhusiya.
Shri Beli Ram Das.
Shri Liladhar Joshi.
Shri U. R. Bogawat.
Shri Jethalal Harikrishna Joshi.
Shri Bhola Raut.
Shri Resham Lal Jangde.
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty.
Shri Ramji Verma.

Shri P. Subba Rao.
Shri Anandchand
Shri P. N. Rajabhoj.

Rules Committee

Shri G. V. Mavalankar (*Chairman*).
Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar.
Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava.
Shri Tek Chand.
Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.
Shri Vishwambhar Dyal Tripathi.
Shri N. Keshavaiengar
Pandit Algu Rai Shashtri.
Shri A. K. Basu
Shri Shivram Rango Rane.
Dr. N. M. Jaisoorya.
Shri N. C. Chatterjee.
Shri Bhawani Singh.
Shri K. K. Basu.
Shri K. S. Raghavachari.

Business Advisory Committee

Shri G. V. Mavalankar (*Chairman*).
Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar.
Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.
Shri A. M. Thomas.
Shri Narhar Vishnu Gadgil.
Shri Dev Kanta Borooah.
Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha
Shri Mulchand Dube.
Shrimati Uma Nehru.
Shri Hari Vinayak Pataskar.
Shri B. Ramachandra Reddi.
Shri Frank Anthony.
Shri P. T. Punnoose.
Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy.
Dr. Lanka Sundaram.

Committee on Offices of Profit

Dr. Kailas Nath Katju (*Chairman*).
Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.
Shri A. K. Gopalan.
Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani.
Shri Sarangadhar Das.
Shri B. Shiva Rao.
Shri R. Venkataraman.
Dr. Syed Mahmud.
Shri Radhelal Vyas.

Committee on Offices of Profit

Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava (*Chairman*).
Shri V. B. Gandhi.
Shri S. V. Ramaswamy.
Shri K. Raghuramaiah.

Shri Vishwambhar Dayal Tripathi.
Shri R. V. Dhulekar.
Shri Anirudha Sinha.
Shri S. S. More.
Shri Kamal Kumar Basu.
Dr. Lanka Sundaram.
Shri M. Govinda Reddy.
Kazi Karimuddin.
Shri Amolakh Chand.
Prof. G. Ranga.
Shri Rajendra Pratap Sinha.

House Committee

Shri U. Srinivasa Malliah (*Chairman*).
Shri Birbal Singh.
Shri Upendranath Barman.
Shri Awadheshwar Prasad Sinha.
Shri K. Janardhan Reddy.
Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan.
Shri Radha Charan Sharma.
Shri Hira Singh Chinaria.
Shri N. D. Govindaswami Kachiroyar.
Shri K. Ananda Nambiar
Shri Raj Chandra Sen.
Shri Y. Gadilingana Gowd.

Committee on Subordinate Legislation

Shri Hari Vinayak Pataskar (*Chairman*).
Shri S. V. Ramaswamy.
Shri N. M. Lingam.
Shri Diwan Chand Sharma.
Shri A. Ibrahim.
Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy
Shri N. C. Chatterjee
Shri Hirendra Nath Mukerjee.
Shri Tulsidas Kilachand.
Shri Hanamantrao Ganeshrao Vaishnav.
Shri Tek Chand.
Shri Ganpati Ram.
Shri Nandlal Joshi.
Shri S. Sinha.
Dr. A. Krishnaswami.

Committee on Assurances

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani (*Chairman*)
Shri Anirudha Sinha.
Shri Dev Kanta Borooah.
Shri Tekur Subrahmanyam.
Shri Jaswantraj Mehta.
Dr. Lanka Sundaram.
Shri Radha Charan Sharma.
Shri Purnendu Sekhar Naskar.
Shri Udai Shankar Dube.

Shri Ramnanda Das.
Shri Bhupendra Nath Misra.
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha.
Shri V. Muniswamy Avl. Thirukuralar.
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri.

Committee on Private Member's Bills and Resolutions

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar (*Chairman*).
Shri Nemi Chandra Kasliwal.
Shri P. Natesan.
Shri Raghunath Singh.
Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha.
Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan.
Shri Choithram Partabrai Gidwani.
Dr. Natabar Pandey.
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri.
Shri Ganesh Sadashiv Altekar.
Shri Goswamiraja Sahedeo Bharati.
Shri Narendra P. Nathwani.
Shri C. R. Basappa.
Shri B. H. Khardekar.
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao.

Library Committee

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar (*Chairman*).
Shri M. L. Dwivedi.
Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani.
Shri Uma Charan Patnaik.
Shri M. D. Joshi.
Shri Hirendra Nath Mukerjee.
Shri V. N. Tivary.
Shri Hirday Nath Kunzru.
Dr. Shrimati Seeta Parmanand.
Prof. R. D. Sinha Dinkar.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Members of the Cabinet

Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Defence—Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.

Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research—Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

Minister of Communications—Shri Jagjivan Ram.

Minister of Health—Rajkumari Amrit Kaur.

Minister of Finance—Shri C. D. Deshmukh.

Minister of Planning, Irrigation and Power—Shri Gulzarilal Nanda.

Minister of Home Affairs and States—Dr. Kailas Nath Katju.

Minister of Commerce and Industry—Shri T. T. Krishnamachari.

Minister of Law and Minority Affairs—Shri C. C. Biswas.

Minister of Railways and Transport—Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri.

Minister of Works, Housing and Supply—Sardar Swaran Singh.

Minister of Production—Shri K. C. Reddy.

Minister of Rehabilitation—Shri Ajit Prasad Jain.

Minister of Labour—Shri K. K. Desai.

Ministers of Cabinet Rank (but not members of the Cabinet)

Minister of Parliamentary Affairs—Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.

Minister of Defence Organisation—Shri Mahavir Tyagi.

Minister of Information and Broadcasting—Dr. B. V. Keskar.

Minister of Commerce—Shri D. P. Karmarkar.

Minister of Agriculture—Shri Panjabrao S. Deshmukh.

Deputy Ministers

Deputy Minister of Communications—Shri Raj Bahadur.

Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research—Shri K. D. Malaviya.

Deputy Minister of Defence—Sardar S. S. Majithia.

Deputy Minister of Home Affairs—Shri B. N. Datar.

Deputy Minister of Labour—Shri Abid Ali.

Deputy Minister of Finance—Shri M. C. Shah.

Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation—Shri J. K. Bhonsle.

Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport—Shri O. V. Alagesan.

Deputy Minister of Health—Shrimati M. Chandrasekhar.

Deputy Minister of External Affairs—Shri Anil Kumar Chanda.

Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture—Shri M. V. Krishnappa.

Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power—Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi.

Deputy Minister of Defence—Shri Satish Chandra.

Deputy Minister of Finance—Shri Arun Chandra Guha.

Deputy Minister of Planning—Shri S. N. Mishra.

Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry—Shri Nityanand Kanungo.

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, the 16th November, 1954

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER (SHRI G. V. MAVALANKAR) *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

दिल्ली के दूध वालों के रहने के लिये अलग बस्ती

*४७. **श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दूध वालों के रहने के लिये अलग बस्ती बनाने की योजना में केन्द्रीय और दिल्ली राज्य सरकारें कितनी-कितनी रकम देंगी ;

(ख) क्या दूध वाले भी इस योजना में कुछ रकम लगायेंगे; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितनी ?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) A detailed scheme is being prepared by the Delhi State Government and is awaited.

(b) This will be known only when the detailed scheme is ready.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली स्टेट गवर्नमेंट जो यह स्कीम बना रही हैं क्या वह केन्द्रीय सरकार की सलाह से बना रही हैं, और यदि हां, तो उस की क्या रूपरेखा हैं?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : जी हां, यह जो स्कीम बन रही हैं वह हमारी सलाह से बन रही हैं और मेरे पास जो फिगर्स खर्चे के बारे में मौजूद हैं, उन में से कुछ लोन सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट को भी देना होगा, साथ में उस को कुछ ग्रान्ट भी देना होगा । कुछ खर्चा स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट भी बर्दाश्त करेगी ।

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : यह स्कीम कब तक कामयाब हो जायेगी ?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : अभी तो स्कीम ही बनना बाकी हैं ।

Shri Thimmaiah: May I know, Sir....

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

CENTRAL COUNCIL OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

*49. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Council of Local Self-Government has begun functioning;

(b) whether any meeting of the Council has been held so far;

(c) the subjects discussed and decisions taken thereon; and

(d) the important recommendations that have been made by the Council for the consideration of the Central as well as the State Governments?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). The Council was constituted only in September, 1954 and will start

functioning with its first meeting proposed to be held early next year.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether the Central Government have decided to refer some subjects to this Council for consideration and report?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): It was at the request of the Ministers of local self-government of the States that this Council has been formed and in the covering letter that the President has written for the formation of this Council, a great many subjects have been included,—all subjects that are connected with local self-government and which the local self-government Ministers and the States would like to raise.

Shri S. N. Das: In view of the fact that a conference was held at Simla and certain important subjects were considered by the conference of the Ministers, may I know whether any important subjects have been selected by the Central Government for reference to this Council for their opinion and recommendation?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Those questions are all under consideration. So they have not been referred specifically to the Council.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know whether the problem of taxation of the Union properties by the Municipalities is under the consideration of this Council?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Well, recommendations were made regarding the allocation of available financial assistance to local bodies and those too are under consideration.

INTERNATIONAL WHEAT BOARD

*50. **Shri S. C. Singhal:** Will the **Minister of Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have contracted to buy wheat from the International Wheat Board during 1954-55;

(b) if so, the price of wheat per maund;

(c) whether it is a fact that the flat rate system under which the payment will be made is not beneficial to India; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) There is no such body as the International Wheat Board. Presumably the hon. Member refers to the purchases made under the International Wheat Agreement, the Executive Body of which is the International Wheat Council. India has undertaken to buy a million metric tons of wheat if the price reaches the minimum fixed under the agreement. This means that we buy each year during the period of the agreement whatever quantity we require, subject always to the liability of being called upon to take one full million if the prices reach the minimum, and the exporting countries who are members of the agreement require us to do so. During 1954-55 we have purchased roughly 5 lakh tons already under the Agreement.

(b) The Agreement provides for the maximum and minimum prices which converted into rupees are about Rs. 13/6/3 per maund and Rs. 10/2/- per maund respectively for Manitoba No. 1 quality of wheat in store in Fort William.

(c) No, Sir. Payments are to be made at prices agreed at the time of purchase between the exporting and the importing countries and which are to be within the basic maximum and minimum prices fixed under the Agreement.

(d) In view of the negative reply to the preceding Part this question does not arise.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether India is free to choose the quality of the wheat which she wants to buy?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Yes, always. They have fixed only the price for the fist quality i.e., Manitoba No. 1 quality, and the rest of the qualities we

are free to buy according to our choice, and we pay according to the quality.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact that the price charged from certain European countries who buy wheat from the International Wheat Council is different from that which is charged to India and those countries pay different prices for different qualities of wheat while we are required to pay at a flat rate?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: There is nothing like a flat rate. All we know is in the International Wheat Council Agreement, they have fixed the price of first quality wheat, Manitoba No. 1. That is, the maximum and minimum prices are fixed, and we can purchase any quality from any one of these countries who are the members of the International Wheat Agreement at any price *i.e.*, in between the maximum and minimum prices.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether the Government has sent a deputation to approach the International Wheat Board to reshuffle the prices?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The International Wheat Council meets twice a year generally and we have to send a representative. Last time we sent the Secretary of the Food Ministry. That is all.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know, Sir.....

Mr. Speaker: I am going to the next question.

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SCHEMES

*51. **Shri Raghuramaiah:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Government have forwarded any water works and drainage schemes for inclusion in the First Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details of the schemes and the cost thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Apart from the Schemes forwarded by the undivided Madras State, the Andhra Government have also forwarded schemes for Water Supply both urban and rural and for drainage.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 1].

(c) Loan to the extent of Rs. 25 lakhs for Vizagapatam Water Supply Scheme has already been sanctioned. The other Schemes are under consideration and orders will issue shortly.

Shri Raghuramaiah: May I know, Sir, whether there will be any grant in respect of any of the schemes or merely a loan?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: For the rural water supply and drainage scheme there will be grant, but for the urban water supply and drainage, it will be on a loan basis.

Shri Raghuramaiah: May I know, Sir, when the decision is likely to be taken in respect of the remaining items in the list furnished?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: Very shortly, Sir.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether the schemes that have been sanctioned for Andhra are as a result of a general scheme to be given to every State, or it is a special case for Andhra only?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: All States, whichever States have applied, will be considered.

PLANT PROTECTION WORK

*52. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the total amount spent upto the 1st July, 1954 under the Five Year Plan by the Central Government for plant protection work?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): The total amount

spent by the Central Government upto 1st July 1954 under the Five Year Plan for Plant Protection work is about Rs. 19,76,000.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know, Sir, how many plant protection projects are working now under the Five Year Plan?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I could not give the details, Sir, I have got only the amount here.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Could I then know whether under the Central Government any plant protection work is carried on in the Wynad and Coorg orange plantations which are reported to be fast dying out?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I am afraid, not so far, Sir.

FLYING CLUBS IN INDIA

*56. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to give increased subsidies to different flying clubs in the country;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken thereon; and

(c) the main points of the decision?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). A revised scheme for subsidies to flying clubs was recently sanctioned after examination of the recommendations of the Master Committee on the training of civil air pilots. The details of the scheme are given in the statement which I lay on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 2.]

The scheme has been sanctioned for the year 1954-55 and will be reviewed about the end of that period.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know, Sir, the total number of flying clubs in India?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Eleven, Sir.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know what further steps Government propose to take to encourage flying clubs?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We have given an enhanced scale of subsidies and assistance and we have also requested them to contact the concerned authorities to see that N.C.C. cadets also come up for training in flying. I think this will encourage the activities of the clubs.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: May I know which flying club has got the largest amount of subsidy?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That will be indicated by the statement that I have laid on the Table of the House. The Hind Provincial Flying Club, Lucknow, and the Bombay Flying Club, come under category I, and now they are entitled to a subsidy of Rs. 1 lakh per annum.

COAL TRADERS' STRIKE IN DELHI

*58. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any strike by the traders at the New Delhi mineral siding following the introduction of new working hours from the 1st October, 1954;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how long did that strike last?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) The hours of work of New Delhi Mineral Siding were increased from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M. to 6 A.M. to 8 P.M. along with the hours of work at other important stations on the Northern Railway. The traders at New Delhi Mineral Siding went on strike and refused to release wagons as a protest against the enhancement.

(c) A fortnight.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether this new timing was introduced with a view to improving the wagon turnover position, and if so,

whether that improvement has been noticed or not?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Yes, that was the object of the scheme, and I am sure that object is being achieved.

VILLAGE LEVEL WORKERS

*59. **Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any of the village level workers have started working in the community projects; and

(b) if so, what is the result of their work?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) The Village Level Workers are intended to serve as the Agent through whom the message to the farmer on agricultural and village developmental work should be conveyed. Wherever they have been appointed, they are serving this purpose.

Shri Gidwani: May I know the total number of workers so far trained, the number unemployed, the course of their training, and whether any of them would be sent to any foreign country for further training?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may put one question.

Shri Gidwani: May I know the total number of workers trained, and in course of training?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: They come to several thousands. I think the number is over 5,000. The actual number trained up to the end of September, 1954, is 5,230. And there are 837 members of the supervisory staff who have been trained. They are being trained in the various centres. There is a course, in the extension training centres, of six months, and the village level workers' basic training is of one year.

Shri Gidwani: Are they recruited from the rural areas or from the urban areas?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Who? The candidates?

Shri Gidwani: Yes, the trainees.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: They are selected very carefully, and it is seen to that they have an agricultural and rural background.

Shrimati Jayashri: May I know how many women have been trained in home demonstration service?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The proposals are under consideration, for the training of women.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know the figures Statewise?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I have got the figures even centrewise, but it would not be possible to read them.

Shri G. P. Sinha: May I know whether workers are given preference for the past social work?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I cannot understand the question. They are selected for training on certain basis.

TRAINING IN LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

*60. **Dr. Rama Rao:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a scheme to send Indians abroad for training in Local Self-Government;

(b) the details of the scheme; and

(c) the names of the countries where these persons will receive their training?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The details of the scheme, including the names of the countries where the trainees will receive their training, are yet to be finalized in consultation with the foreign agencies under the Colombo Plan, T.C.A., the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration, etc.

Dr. Rama Rao: May I know the names of the foreign agencies, if any, other than what the hon. Minister has

just mentioned? And what is the expense that the Government of India are going to undergo on this?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: May I have the question repeated?

Mr. Speaker: I think he wants to know the names of the agencies other than those mentioned by the hon. Minister, and how far the Government of India are going to bear the expenditure.

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): The scholarships will be given by these agencies. The Government of India will have no expense.

Dr. Rama Rao: May I know the number of applications received, and the number of States from which the applications have been made? May I also know whether the selections have been made, and if so, from what States?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: No selection has yet been made. The advertisement only went out the other day, and it is open up to November 30th, for applicants to send in their applications.

Pandit C. N. Malviya: May I know whether there is a proposal to appoint a selection committee for selecting the trainees?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: The selection will be made in the ordinary way, but it will be on the recommendation of the State Governments concerned.

Pandit C. N. Malviya: May I know the minimum qualifications envisaged, for selecting the trainees?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: We say, the candidates must be Indian nationals, and must be in responsible administrative posts connected with Local Self-Government Administration, and naturally they must be sponsored by the State concerned.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

*61. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about one thousand class III Railway employees on the North-Eastern Railway have been retrenched recently; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Has the attention of Government been drawn to the news published in September 1954, in the Patna papers, a copy of which I have already submitted?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Yes, the attention of Government has been drawn to this news item, which is entirely incorrect.

Shri Nambiar *rose.*

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Nambiar: But there is one point....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let us go to the next question.

Shri Nambiar: But there are cases of retrenchment. He has not correctly understood it.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING

*62. **Shri A. M. Thomas:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply to starred question No. 740 asked on the 10th September, 1954 and state:

(a) whether any further proposals have been received from the State Governments for development of co-operative farming;

(b) if so, the names of the States from which the proposals have been received; and

(c) the nature of the scheme drawn up by Government for expending the 40 lakhs of rupees set apart in the Plan for promoting experiments in the co-operative farming?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Tripura & Bombay.

(c) The provision is intended to be given to State Governments as grants to meet the cost of administration including staff which they may have to employ in running schemes on co-operative farming and educating agriculturists in methods of co-operative farming.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I enquire whether the Central Government have got any statistics in their possession, in respect of the total number of co-operative farms so far formed, and the acreage from (i) small holdings, and (ii) cultural waste lands and if so, how much?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I am sorry we have not got complete information. We had entrusted to the State Governments the sponsoring of such schemes and whatever schemes are submitted to us we come to know of. We have not got any detailed information.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I know whether any special study of the causes for the slow progress of the formation of co-operative farms has been made, apart from the general causes, and if so, whether the Central Government have drawn up any scheme to get over those causes?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: After all, if it is to be co-operation, it must rest with the initiative from the people. Assistance could then be had from the State Governments; after their recommendation, the Central Government will come into the picture. Of course, we are keen that this should advance, and we shall certainly consider if it is possible to encourage them.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को यह मालूम है कि भिन्न भिन्न राज्यों में कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग के सम्बन्ध में भिन्न भिन्न कानून हैं और वे इतने सख्त हैं कि कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग का चालू होना बहुत मुश्किल हो रहा है। इस सम्बन्ध में क्या सरकार की कोई नीति है कि राज्यों में यह नियम एक से ही बनाये जायं और इस विषय में कुछ सहूलियतें दी जायं ?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : ऐसी कुछ शिकायतें हमारे पास आयी हैं। मगर राज्य सरकारें इस पर ध्यान दे रही हैं। मैं नहीं समझता कि फिलहाल इस विषय पर सेंटर को ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। अगर जरूरत होगी तो हम अवश्य ध्यान देंगे।

SUGAR INDUSTRY

***64. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state the steps taken so far to achieve a uniform wage scale, dearness allowance and other amenities to workers in the sugar industry?

The Minister of Labour (Shri K. K. Desai): Information is being collected from the State Governments and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha when available.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या सरकार चीनी मिलों के मजदूरों को प्राविडेंट फंड की सुविधा देने के सम्बन्ध में भी कुछ कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

श्री के० के० देसाई : जी नहीं।

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether the Government is aware of the fact that the services of most of the sugar factory workers are dispensed with when the season is off and no payment is made for the off-season?

Shri K. K. Desai: In Bihar and U.P., so far as the skilled and permanent workers are concerned, their retaining allowance has been agreed to between the employers and the employed under the good auspices of the respective Governments.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether the Government is aware that the Sitalpur factory does not pay anything to the workers in the off-season?

Shri K. K. Desai: It has not been brought to my notice.

Shri Nambiar: Has it been under the consideration of Government to give any sort of allowance during this off-season to the workers who are out of job?

Shri K. K. Desai: As I have already stated, the retaining allowance is given to permanent and skilled workers.

SUPPLY OF PAKISTAN RICE TO TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

*65. **Shri C. R. Chowdary:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Travancore-Cochin State has been provided with 20,000 tons of Pakistan rice in 1954-55; and

(b) if so, the rate at which the rice is being supplied to that State; and

(c) how it compares with local market prices in the adjoining States?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) The Travancore-Cochin Government are importing 26,000 tons of Pakistan rice.

(b) That Government have purchased 20,000 tons @ Rs. 15/8/- and 6,000 tons @ Rs. 16/- per maund C.I.F. Cochin.

(c) These prices compare favourably with the local market prices in the adjoining States.

Shri C. R. Chowdary: May I know why when rice is available in the adjoining State Pakistan rice is imported into Travancore-Cochin?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: This particular type of Sind *joshi* boiled rice is not available in India. And, the hon. Member knows, the people of Travancore-Cochin are used to boiled rice and under free conditions of normal trade they want to have at least some quantity of rice of their choice. That is one of the reasons why we have allowed that particular type of rice.

Shri C. R. Chowdary: May I know how much of Pakistani rice used to be imported into Travancore-Cochin previously?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We cannot say because Pakistan was part of India before control. From Burma we used to import more than one and a half million tons of rice.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know if boiled rice is not available in Bengal and Orissa?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It is not available in sufficient quantities. And, even if we purchase in Bengal, by the time we export it to Travancore-Cochin, it takes much time. During the leanest part of the year, that is, last month and this month, we had to allow Travancore-Cochin to import some rice from Sind.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I know at what price the adjoining State of Andhra sells rice to Travancore-Cochin and how does it compare with the price of Pakistani rice?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: In any case, the Andhra rice, by the time it reaches Travancore-Cochin will be costlier than the Pakistani rice, which is between Rs. 15/8/- and Rs. 16/-; and the Andhra rice by the time it reaches Travancore will cost more.

वायु प्रमण्डलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण

*६८. **सेठ गोविन्द दास :** क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वायु-यातायात के राष्ट्रीयकरण के पश्चात् किन-किन वायु प्रमण्डलों को प्रतिकर दिया गया; और

(ख) ऐसी कौन-कौन सी कम्पनियां हैं, जिनको प्रतिकर मिल गया है, परन्तु उन्होंने अपने शेयर होल्डरों को उसे अब तक नहीं बांटा है ?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Compensation has not yet been paid to any air company. The amount of compensation payable to each on the basis of assessment of assets & liabilities, however, has already been communicated to six companies and is shortly going to be communicated to two of the three remaining companies. In the case of third remaining company the Indian Airlines Corporation have made representation to the Airlines Compensation Tribunal on certain points.

(b) Does not arise.

TRIPARTITE COMMITTEE FOR JUTE

*69. **Shri Tushar Chatterjea:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to refer to the answer given to starred question No. 1373 asked on the 27th September, 1954 and state:

(a) the personnel of the Tripartite Industrial Committee for jute industry;

(b) how many meetings of the said Committee were held up to the 30th September, 1954; and

(c) the important decisions taken at the meetings?

The Minister of Labour (Shri K. K. Desai): (a) The Committee was to consist of four Government representatives and four representatives each of employers and workers.

(b) None.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri Tushar Chatterjea: May I know the names of the four representatives of workers?

Shri K. K. Desai: Two representatives of the Indian National Trade Union Congress, one representative of the All India Trade Union Congress and one representative of the Bengal National Chamber of Labour.

Shri Tushar Chatterjea: I wanted to know the names.

Mr. Speaker: Can he give the names of these people?

Shri K. K. Desai: I have not got the names.

Shri Tushar Chatterjea: May I know the important decisions taken at the meetings?

Shri K. K. Desai: As I have already stated, the Committee has not been called and so the question of any decision taken does not arise.

Shri Tushar Chatterjea: May I know, as the Committee is now defunct, the question of re-constitution has not been taken up?

Shri K. K. Desai: Whenever the Committee is being called, fresh nominations are asked for from the respective organisations and then the Committee is convened.

Shr K. K Basu: May I know whether it is in the contemplation of Government to call this Committee in the very near future?

Shri K. K. Desai: The Committee would have been called much earlier, but, as a major adjudication is pending before a Tribunal it was not thought proper to call a meeting of the Committee.

CENTRAL RICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE, CUTTACK

*70. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply to starred question No. 1080 asked on the 17th September, 1954 regarding Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack and state:

(a) whether the Report of the Committee has since been examined; and

(b) if so, which of its recommendations have been accepted?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). The report is still under consideration.

Shri Sanganna: May I know the probable time within which a decision will be arrived at?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It won't take a very long time. After all, the report was submitted not a very long time ago; it was submitted a few weeks back.

Shri Sanganna: May I know the reason for the delay to come to a decision?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We have to consult various persons, including the Director of the Institute etc. before finalising the recommendations.

PRICE OF SUGAR-CANE

*72. **Shri Sarangadhar Das:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the prices of sugar-cane fixed in U.P., and Bihar for 1954-55 season;

(b) whether the prices have been fixed for 1954-55 season only or these are to continue for more than one season; and

(c) the factors that were taken into consideration in deciding these prices?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The minimum price fixed for sugarcane supplied to vacuum pan sugar factories during the 1954-55 season is Rs. 1/7/- per maund for delivery at factory's gate and Rs. 1/5/- per maund for delivery at rail centres.

(b) The said prices are for 1954-55 season. The question of fixation of sugarcane prices for 1955-56 season is under consideration.

(c) Attention of the Member is invited to the reply given to part (c) of Short Notice Question No. 36 on 17th August, 1953.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know if, just as the price of sugar is fixed based on the cost of production, the price of sugarcane is also fixed after determining the cost of production?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It is our endeavour to pay attention to the price of production of any particular agricultural commodity. But, in this case, as my hon. friend knows, the data are not very reliable.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know if any attempt has ever been made to determine the actual cost of production, just as the cost of production of sugar is determined?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Lots of efforts have been made. My hon. friend is one of those who have made lots of efforts in this direction, in co-operation with me sometime ago, by sitting as a member of the Sugarcane Committee; and the Government is also tackling the issue of finding out the production costs.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know if the price of sugarcane is to be scaled down in conformity with the fall in commodity prices in future?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It would be desirable to do so, in spite of the fact that the hon. Members of the House press in the opposite direction.

खतिहर मजदूर

*७३. **श्री मूलन सिंह** : क्या **श्रम** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि खेतिहर मजदूरों की न्यूनतम मजूरियां निश्चित करने वाले विधान की सफलता के बारे में क्या राज्य सरकारों ने कोई रिपोर्ट भेजी है ?

The Minister of Labour (Shri K. K. Desai): Not yet.

Shri Nanadas: May I know the States that have not yet fixed the minimum wages for agricultural labour and the reasons therefor?

Shri K. K. Desai: Minimum wages have been fixed for the whole state in the States of Ajmer, Coorg, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Cutch, in a part of the State in Assam, in the Cachar district, in the districts of Patna, Gaya and Shahabad in the State of Bihar, in certain talukas of Thana district in the State of Bombay, in the whole of the U.P. but only farms of 50 acres and more have been covered, in West Bengal, in the Jalpaiguri division, in the State of Mysore in some areas and in Vindhya Pradesh, the Sindi district. In the remaining States, which include a few important ones, minimum wages have not been fixed in any part of the State.

Shri Nanadas: May I know what steps Government are taking to see that minimum rates of wages are fixed by the end of this year by all the States?

Shri K. K. Desai: The States have been addressed and they have been asked to expedite the fixing of minimum wages.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: As the minimum wages at most places were fixed

two years before, I would like to know whether the Government has taken into consideration the prices of agricultural commodities which have gone down?

Shri K. K. Desai: When the minimum wages are fixed all these factors are taken into consideration.

CRIMES ON RAILWAYS

*75. **Shri Radha Raman:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of dacoities committed on trains in India during the period from the 1st January to the 31st October, 1954; and

(b) the total loss of life and property caused thereby?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 5.

(b) Loss of life. One

Loss of property—Rs. 7,988/- approximately. This information relates to the period from the 1st January to the 30th September, 1954, and is exclusive of the Eastern Railway so far as the Bihar State is concerned.

Information for the month of October, 1954, as also that relating to the Bihar State is under collection and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Shri Radha Raman: How do these figures compare with corresponding figures for last year?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I do not have the exact figures but I believe there is a slight increase over the figures for last year.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know how many persons were arrested and how many were convicted in this connection?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I would require notice to answer that question.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether Government propose to take any adequate steps to prevent the increase of crimes on railways and if so, what are those steps?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: This matter has been constantly under the review of Government. The question of robberies and thefts on railways is a matter relating to law and order which is the responsibility of State Governments. We are taking steps to stop these dacoities and thefts in conjunction with the State Governments.

जन-स्वास्थ्य और औषधोपचार

*७८. **श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) दूसरे देशों में प्रचलित जन-स्वास्थ्य और औषधोपचार की व्यवस्था का अध्ययन करने के पश्चात् क्या सरकार इस देश में जन-स्वास्थ्य सुधारने और औषधोपचार की अपेक्षाकृत अच्छी सुविधायें देने के लिये उपयुक्त कार्यवाही करना चाहती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई योजना तैयार की है ?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) and (b). In drawing up plans for public health and medical facilities in this country, the experience of other countries in these matters is always drawn upon where and to the extent it is applicable to our own environment and needs.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: The hon. Minister pointed out some time back that Government of India is legislating on the subject. May I know what progress has been made in this connection?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Where legislation is necessary, it is brought forward. The Food Adulteration Act which is on the statute book is one such instance. The Drugs Amendment Act will soon be coming up before the House. Also, necessary steps have been taken to formulate a draft model Public Health Act. A Committee which is working on it will complete its report and submit it, I hope, early in 1955.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: In view of the fact that the hon. Minister just referred to the Food Adulteration Act, may I know whether the implementa-

tion of that Act has in any way succeeded in preventing the adulteration of food materials?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: It is scarcely time yet to be able to judge that.

Shri Dhulekar: Has the hon. Deputy Minister submitted any scheme in the light of experience gained by her during her recent visit abroad?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): I did not go on a health mission.

VIJAYAWADA AIR PORT

*79. **Shri Raghuramaiah:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred question No. 759 on the 27th September, 1954 and state whether any decision has since been taken by Government regarding the inclusion of a halt at Vijayawada on either the Madras-Delhi or the Madras-Calcutta air service?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Not yet, Sir.

A survey of the air traffic potential which Vijayawada is likely to offer is being conducted by the Indian Airlines Corporation.

Shri Raghuramaiah: May I know whether the hon. Minister for Communications has not stated recently in Vijayawada that within the next two or three months Gannavaram station will be opened for traffic either by feeder line or making it one of the stations on the main line?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am not contradicting that statement. We are considering that proposal and as soon as we get aircraft for feeder service we shall try to put through a service between Vijayawada and Madras, if it is feasible.

Shri Thimmaiah: Is it a fact that Government has proposed to introduce an air line between Bangalore and Calcutta *via* Vijayawada?

Shri Raj Bahadur: All that is under consideration, but I cannot say what would be the particular route.

Shri C. R. Chowdary: May I know at what cost the Gannavaram aerodrome is being maintained?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is very difficult to say off-hand at what cost it is maintained.

MILK

*81. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a statement showing:

(a) the estimated *per capita* availability of milk in the different States in 1950-51 and 1953-54; and

(b) the total amount spent in each State under the Five Year Plan upto the 1st July, 1954, for increasing milk production?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) A statement showing the provisional estimates of *per capita* availability of milk based on the 1951 livestock census and the Milk Marketing Report of 1950 is laid on the Table of the Sabha [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 3]. Later figures are not available.

(b) The information is being collected from the States and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I find from the statement that in the case of some States like Assam and Travancore-Cochin the present *per capita* consumption of both fluid milk and milk products is far below the average requirements. May I know whether the Five Year Plan has made any attempt to have the milk supply in these States increased to at least the minimum requirements?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The attention of the Planning Commission, I am sure, was directed to this fact referred to by my hon. friend but I do not know of any special efforts made in

this direction. I am sure that the State Government is also alive to the fact.

Shri V. P. Nayar: On the basis of calculations made regarding minimum diet, may I know what is the *per capita* milk and milk products consumption which is necessary to make up a minimum diet?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I was sure my hon. friend would ask me this question, but I would ask him to refer this question to the hon. Health Minister.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या माननीय मंत्री इस का कोई कारण बता सकेंगे कि हमारी इस समय की पंच वर्षीय योजना में जो १६ करोड़ रुपया इस देश में दुग्ध उत्पादन के लिये और नस्ल सुधारने के लिये रक्खा गया था, उस में से कितना खर्च हुआ है और अगर बहुत कम खर्च हुआ है तो उस का कारण क्या है और आगे ऐसा न हो इस के लिये गवर्नमेन्ट क्या कर रही है ?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : पूरे सवाल के लिये नोटिस चाहिये ।

टिड्डी के नाश के लिये उपाय

*८२. **श्री एस० एन० दास :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) टिड्डियों के नाश के उपायों के लिये जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय योजना बनाई गई है उसमें भारत के भाग का स्वरूप और परिमाण क्या है;

(ख) इस विषय के सम्बन्ध में हाल ही में रोम में हुये सम्मेलन में भारत ने किस रूप में भाग लिया था ;

(ग) उस सम्मेलन के निर्णयों का भारत पर क्या असर पड़ेगा ; और

(घ) रोम सम्मेलन ने इस काम के लिए कितनी रकम निश्चित की है ;

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) India has been contributing in the shape of equipment and technical personnel for fighting locusts in Arabia and Iran during the last twelve years, off and on. During 1953 a party of three technical officers with equipment assisted the Iranian Government in controlling locusts.

(b) India's representative (Director Locust Control) participated as a delegate at the invitation of the Food and Agriculture Organisation in the working party meeting held at Rome during September 1954.

(c) Decisions taken at the Rome Conference relate to the organisation of a fairly comprehensive anti-locust campaign in Arabia during the winter and spring 1954-55 on an international basis under the auspices of the Food and Agriculture Organisation. This campaign, if fully successful, would have the effect of preventing locust swarm formations in the Arabian Peninsula during the spring and early summer of 1955 and thereby reducing locust danger to India from outside to an appreciable extent.

(d) The working Party meeting held in September last at Rome considered that the proposed anti-locust campaign during the winter-spring of 1954-55 should cost a total of a million and a quarter dollars in services, supplies and equipment.

श्री एस० एन० दास : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि यह जो योजना बनाई गई है उस में हिन्दुस्तान को कितना खर्च उठाना पड़ेगा ?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : इस में हिन्दुस्तान को कोई खास खर्च नहीं उठाना पड़ेगा, जो कुछ हम एफ० ए० ओ० को कंट्रिब्यूट करते हैं उसी में से इस के लिये खर्च होगा । खास तौर से कोई और खर्च देने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी ।

श्री एस० एन० दास : योजना के अन्दर जो संगठन कायम किया गया है उस में जो व्यक्ति काम करेंगे उन में हिन्दुस्तान का कितना हिस्सा होगा ?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : उचित हिस्सा होगा ।

Shri Radhelal Vyas: May I know whether the locust cycle that was visualised last time has expired this year and whether there is any other locust cycle being visualised; if so, for how many years will it last?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I expected last year was the last but it was not so. I hope this year at least would be the last.

PRODUCTION OF FRUITS

*83. **Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of fruits in India is much below the requirements;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for permitting the fresh fruits to be exported through free licensing; and

(c) what steps have been taken to increase the production of fruits in the country?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes. Sir, though no reliable data regarding the production of different fruits in India are at present available.

(b) The policy of free licensing of fresh fruits was introduced as an experimental measure from November, 1953 with a view to adopting a uniform procedure in respect of exports of fresh fruits. It is being reviewed every half year. As a result of the last half-yearly review the present policy has been extended upto the end of March, 1955.

(c) Schemes for increasing fruit production are eligible for loans and subsidies under the G.M.F. programme. The actual measures for increasing production are the sole responsibility of State Governments.

Shri Gidwani: May I know what is the reason for exporting the fruits?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: As everybody knows, there is a period in the course of a season. When there is excess, there is lack of local demand. Unless we provided some such outlet, the growers will not be encouraged to grow any more.

Dr. Rama Rao: What facilities are the Government giving for export of fruit, such as cold storage, etc.?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Government wishes to give as much assistance as possible, but so far, the assistance which we have been able to give is not very significant.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether any of the State Governments asked for any special grant from the Central Government under the Grow More Food Campaign for the production of fruits in their respective areas?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes; the amounts asked for are rather small but a beginning has been made. This was done only last year. Madras has asked for, and has been granted, Rs. 2,634, Delhi—Rs. 5,000 and Ajmer—Rs. 3,500 plus Rs. 1,800.

INDIAN DELEGATION TO U.S.S.R.

*84. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Delegation which visited the U.S.S.R. to study the developments of industry and agriculture there has submitted any report regarding the experience gained in the Russian methods of Agriculture;

(b) if so, how far these are considered useful to India; and

(c) whether any constructive suggestions have been made to improve animal husbandry also?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Not yet.

(b) These will be considered on receipt of the report.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : यह जो डेलीगेशन रूस गया, जिसने कि वहां की खेती को देखा, उसके

अनुभव से हिन्दुस्तान की खेती के लिये क्या मूल्य सुधार किये जा सकते हैं ?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : अभी उस डेलीगेशन की रिपोर्ट हमारे पास नहीं आयी है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : वह रिपोर्ट कब तक मिल जायगी ?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : जल्दी ही मिलनी चाहिये । जो लोग गये थे वे अभी हाल ही वापिस आये हैं । उनमें से कुछ पीछे रह गये थे । वह लोग सब अब आ गये हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि अब जल्दी ही रिपोर्ट मिल जायगी ।

SERVICE CONDITIONS OF CALCUTTA DOCK-WORKERS

*85. **Shri Tushar Chatterjea:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to refer to the reply to starred question No. 926 asked on the 14th September, 1954 and state:

(a) whether the report about the dispute between the employees and the authority of the Calcutta Port Commission has been submitted to Government by the Port Authorities; and

(b) if so, the main features of the report and the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). The demonstration organised by three Labour Unions on the 27th August, 1954, was mainly to voice the workers' objections to some of the provisions of the Draft Conduct and Discipline Rules. This draft is still under consideration and will be finalised only after the views of the Workers' Unions have been considered by the Port Commissioners and a report received from them.

Shri Tushar Chatterjea: May I know whether it is a fact that the person nominated by the Port Commissioners is not a proper representative of the workers and that he has been taken from a minority group and not from a majority group?

Shri Alagesan: The demonstrators objected to the nomination of a particular labour representative on the Calcutta Port Commission. But all the labour unions were consulted before selection was made. For the inclusion of two representatives on the Calcutta Port Commission, the consultations that were necessary took place.

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether the Government have reconsidered the issue and changed the nominees on the ground that the workers demonstrated and protested?

Shri Alagesan: It is not proposed to change the nominees.

Shri Nambiar: Why?

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know the basis on which the representatives of labour are nominated and how is their representative character ascertained?

Shri Alagesan: As I said, the consultation is held with the union representatives. It is not necessary that the names suggested by a particular union should be included. After consultation with all the unions, the labour representatives are selected.

SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

*86. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any programme for the development of communications is to be included in the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, whether Government will lay on the Table of the House a copy of the expansion and development schemes that have been prepared for the development of Posts and Telegraphs in India?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The programme of development of communications for the Second Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether the Government is

aware of the fact that the ex-Director-General, in his Press Conference, made a long statement about the first Five Year Plan programme as well as the second Plan?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The statement has come to our notice. As a matter of fact, the Director-General did say something about the execution of the first Five Year Plan and gave broadly some hint about the lines on which the second Five Year Plan may be formulated.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether the Government is aware of the fact that the ex-Director-General said that during next year, a teleprinter factory is going to be started in India, and may I know whether the teleprinter factory is going to be set up?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is not a secret. We are already considering it.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether any estimate has been drawn up for that teleprinter factory and what amount of foreign capital will be involved in it?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I do not think there is any question of foreign capital at the moment, but then, I would have to require separate notice for giving the exact figures about the capital investment and other things.

LOCOMOTIVE FACTORY

*55. **Shri R. N. Singh:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct another locomotive factory in the near future;

(b) if so, when it will be implemented;

(c) whether any place has been selected for the purpose; and

(d) what is the estimated amount required to start the factory?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

*63. **Shri P. C. Bose:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have appointed a working group to study the problem of unemployment insurance for the industrial workers;

(b) whether the working group has submitted any report; and

(c) if so, what are their recommendations?

The Minister of Labour (Shri K. K. Desai): (a) Yes.

(b) Not yet.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri P. C. Bose: May I know how long the Government will take to get more information on this point?

Shri K. K. Desai: As a preliminary working group has been set up, the Government will arrange for a preliminary report of the Enquiry Committee before taking any decision.

Shri K. K. Desai: It is a very im-

Shri K. K. Basu: How long has portant issue, and this group has been functioning for the last few months only.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

बाढ़ की रोकथाम के प्रशिक्षण का कार्यक्रम

*१. **श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी :** क्या **सिंचाई तथा विद्युत्** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार बाढ़ की रोकथाम के बारे में जो कार्यक्रम तैयार कर रही थी, उसमें अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) कार्यक्रम की रूपरेखा क्या है ;

(ग) प्रशिक्षण कहां पर दिया जायेगा , और

(घ) प्रशिक्षण पर कितना व्यय होने की सम्भावना है ?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No programme for training in flood control has been drawn by Government.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

PURCHASES OF STORES

*2. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the Ninth Report of the Public Accounts Committee wherein the Committee has viewed with concern that elementary and commonsense precautions in purchases of stores in foreign countries were ignored (*vide* page 18 of the Report);

(b) if so, what approximate amounts could have been saved if proper precautions had been taken; and

(c) whether Government propose to effect any changes in procedure or rules governing such purchases to avoid, as far as possible, any recurrence of such lapses?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir, Government have given some consideration to the Report, but have not yet come to any final conclusion.

(b) This Ministry is concerned with only two cases relating to the years 1948 and 1949 mentioned in paragraphs 32 to 40 of the Report. As regards the possible saving, the attention of the hon. Member is invited to paras. 32 and 39 of the Report, although it is very difficult to say to what extent the loss could have been avoided had different procedures been adopted.

(c) As stated by the Committee in para. 18 of their Report, elaborate rules regulating the policy and procedure to be observed by the India Stores Department and defining the exact powers of the High Commissioner and other authorities have been promulgated. Instructions on such matters of details as verifying the financial standing of a firm before placing a contract on it, conditions regulating advance payment, ensuring delivery of stores within the stipulated period, ensuring that indents are cross-mandated in respect of only those articles which cannot be produced indigenously etc. already exist. The question as to what further instructions are necessary is receiving consideration.

APARTHEID

*3. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Second Secretary of the Indian High Commission and his wife were not allowed to enter public places such as cinema houses in Southern Rhodesia and the wife of the Second Secretary was denied even a place in a lift in a shop in Salisbury; and

(b) the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). In view of the fact that non-Europeans are not admitted to some picture houses while in others they are segregated, the Second Secretary and his wife have not sought admission to any picture house. There has thus been no occasion for their being actually refused admission.

It is true that the wife of the Second Secretary was not allowed to enter a lift in a Departmental Store in Salisbury in January this year.

Non-Europeans suffer from various restrictions in regard to entry into cinemas and other public places in Southern Rhodesia. In some of these, they are not allowed at all. In others, facilities for advance booking are denied to non-Europeans.

This matter has been taken up repeatedly with the local Government but without any success. The local Government have expressed their inability to issue any directive to the owners of private cinemas and have taken no other step to put an end to this discrimination or even to improve in any way insulting conditions which non-Europeans have to put up with.

STEEL PLANT

*4. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:**
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Seth Govind Das:
Shri T. Subrahmanyam:
Shri R. N. Singh:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any offer from Britain for the installation of a steel plant in India;

(b) if so, whether Government have examined the offer; and

(c) whether any decision has been arrived at?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (c). An Indian industrialist has had discussions with businessmen and bankers in the U.K. regarding possibility of securing financial and technical co-operation for putting up a steel plant in India. Certain ideas which have emerged are being studied.

EXPORT OF TEA

*5. **Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the percentages of export of tea to U. S. A., Canada and Middle East countries;

(b) how the agreement between Ceylon and Egypt for supply of tea is likely to affect the export of tea by India to Egypt;

(c) the effect of propaganda for our tea in U.S.A. and Canada on our exports to these countries; and

(d) the amount spent on propaganda in those countries in 1953-54?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (d). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 4.]

(b) An agreement between Ceylon and Egypt was concluded only in August, 1954, and it is not known to what extent Ceylonese tea has moved to Egypt under this agreement. It is, accordingly, too early to assess the effect of this agreement on our tea export to Egypt.

(c) There has been a steady increase in exports of Indian tea to the U.S.A. The Tea Council in Canada started functioning only in June, 1954 and it is too early to assess the result. Export of Indian tea to that country has, however, generally been maintained.

U.S. MILITARY AID TO PAKISTAN

*7. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state whether Government have any information regarding the military aid given by U.S.A. to Pakistan in the implementation of U.S.A. Pakistan Military Agreement?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): The Government of India are aware that under the U.S.-Pakistan Military Aid Agreement, the United States has agreed to render military aid to Pakistan. They have, however, no information regarding the details of the aid being given by the United States.

SECURITY COUNCIL

*8. **Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain countries have expressed the view that India should be allowed a permanent seat in the Security Council;

(b) if so, the names of the countries; and

(c) whether Government have received any communication from them in this matter?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). Government of India have no information. Some individuals have given expressions to this view.

(c) No.

HAND-POUNDING OF RICE

*9. **Shri Madhao Reddi:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 1191 asked on the 21st September, 1954 and state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the recommendation of the 'All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board' for the introduction of hand-pounding of rice in place of hullers and mills for dehusking paddy; and

(b) if so, what?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The Rice Milling Committee referred to in reply to Starred Question No. 119 answered on the 21st September, 1954 has since started functioning. A decision on the Khadi Board's recommendation will be taken after the Committee has completed its work.

(b) Does not arise.

MATCHES

*10. **Shri Kelappan:**
Shri Keshavaiengar:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to restrict the production of factory-made matches;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that by this restriction some factories may have to be closed down thereby increasing the unemployment;

(d) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

REHABILITATION OF MUSLIMS

*11. **Shri Sadhan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any grant to the Government of West Bengal for the rehabilitation of Muslims displaced by the communal riots in 1950; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) Yes.

(b) Does not arise.

FOREIGN FILM PRODUCERS

*12. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign film producers who have visited India during the current year for producing films or parts of films; and

(b) the conditions that have been imposed upon them?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) There is no regular record of foreign producers who have visited India for producing films or parts of films.

(b) Since no permission is required for such production, the question of imposing conditions does not arise. In the event of any producer requiring facilities from Government, information regarding the subject and script of the film is obtained with a view to examining whether the film contains any objectionable features.

"ANNUAL REVIEW OF TRADE"

*13. **Shri Nanadas:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any intention of resuming the Publication entitled "Annual Review of Trade"; and

(b) if so, when?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The material for the Review of Trade of India for the period 1947-48 to 1951-52 will be sent to the press for printing shortly.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR

*14. **Th. Lakshman Singh Charak:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned to the State of Jammu and Kashmir for development of the cottage Industry there; and

(b) whether any request was made by the State Government for the same?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Rs. 1,65,000.

(b) Yes, Sir.

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES WORKERS

*15. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open centres for the training of village industries workers; and

(b) if so, how many and where?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). The Khadi and Village Industries Board are preparing a scheme for the purpose.

FOREIGN LIQUOR

*16. **Shri Dabhi:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently adopted a policy of allowing imports of foreign liquor very liberally; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

NEWSPRINT FACTORY

*17. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Punjab have approached the Government of India for sanction to set up a newsprint factory in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the scheme?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

TEA (PRICES)

*18. **Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred question No. 901 on the 29th September, 1954 and state the steps taken to bring down the prices of tea to a reasonable level?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): Some of the factors that operate towards the present high lev of prices of tea outside India are beyond our control. Steps are being taken, however, to ensure that adequate supplies are available for internal consumption.

COAL WASHERIES

*19. **Shri P. C. Bose:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed to enquire into the problems of coal washing has since submitted its final report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the Committee;

(c) the number of washeries already set up; and

(d) the names of the places where they have been set up and the result of their working?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) The Committee was appointed by the Coal Board and has submitted its report to the Coal Board. The Coal Board has not yet made any proposal to the Government on the basis of the recommendations made by the Committee.

(b) A statement containing the main recommendations made by the

Committee to the Coal Board is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 5.]

(c) There are two washeries which have been in existence for some time.

(d) One at West Bokaro Colliery and the other at Jamadoba Colliery. These washeries have been set up by the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. Government have no information regarding the result of their working but the Coal Washeries Committee has examined the working of these two washing plants. Extracts from the report of the Washeries Committee showing the economics of these two washeries are laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 5.]

KUTIYALA POWER PROJECT

*20. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Coorg State Government have submitted the Kutiyala Power Project Scheme to the Planning Commission for approval;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) when it was submitted; and

(d) the stage at which the matter stands at present?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme is for the generation of hydro-electric power of 1,80,000 K.W. from the Barapole river in the Coorg State. The project comprises (1) a dam across river Barapole just below the confluence of three rivers of Kakkatapole, Kalithodu stream and Konganahole; (2) water conductor system; and (3) power house on the right bank of Barapole river of capacity 1,25,000 K.W. The cost of the scheme as furnished by the State Government is Rs. 17.3 crores.

(c) and (d). The Report, which was submitted in June, 1954, is under examination by a technical Committee appointed by the Planning Commission.

VAMSADHARA RIVER PROJECT

*21. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 1037 asked on the 16th September, 1954 regarding the Vamsadhara River Project in Andhra State and state:

(a) whether Government have since received any scheme from the State Government for inclusion in the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

RIVER KRISHNA PROJECT

*22. **Shri C. R. Chowdary:**
Shri Randaman Singh:

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred question No. 709 on the 24th September, 1954 and state:

(a) whether the report of the Technical Committee on the River Krishna Project has since been examined; and

(b) if so, the nature of the Project and details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The report was examined in the Planning Commission and thereafter referred to the Governments of Andhra and Hyderabad for comments. The views of the Government of Hyderabad have been received, and those of the Andhra Government are awaited.

(b) The Technical Committee's report is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in the Library. *See* No. S-426/54.]

विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को मकान बनाने के लिये ऋण

*२३. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उन विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को, जिनके दावे मंजूर कर लिये गये हैं, मकान बनाने के लिये ऋण देने की कोई योजना बनाई जा रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो योजना के अन्तर्गत कितने व्यक्तियों को कितना ऋण दिया गया है ?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) Yes. The Punjab and Delhi Governments have been asked to forward applications from about 2,400 displaced persons having verified claims who are living in a state of congestion. They will be given house-building loans upto the net interim compensation due to them. Applications have also been taken from members of house building co-operative societies and they are intended to be paid loans to the extent of the net interim compensation due to them.

(b) Loans will be advanced after the lists of eligible persons are received from State Governments and duly scrutinised to ascertain the amount of net interim compensation due to each applicant.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

*24. **Shri B. K. Das:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) the minimum percentage of purity of edible salt prescribed at present;

(b) the date from which this has been prescribed;

(c) the number of salt-producing centres that have failed to fulfil the above standard;

(d) the steps taken against them; and

(e) the stock left with the producers on the date of enforcement of the current standard of purity?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) 94 per cent. sodium chloride content.

(b) 1st January, 1954

(c) 37.

(d) The sub-standard salt produced by these centres is banned for human consumption.

(e) The information is not readily available.

RURAL HOUSING

*25. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state the programme outlined for rural housing by the Rural cell established in the Ministry for this purpose?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): The principal function of this Cell is to provide technical advice to the Community Projects Administration, in the matter of rural housing. It also tenders advice to the Development Commissioners in the States. Its programme includes the preparation of lay-outs, plans and designs for the villages, with recommendations on construction techniques and building materials, and it tries to secure the establishment of model rural centres in villages, with a view to having the models duplicated in the rest of the country-side.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

*26. **Shri Sarangadhar Das:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) the total grant set apart during 1954-55 for distribution among the States for rural and small town electrification; and

(b) the names of the States which have received this grant and the amount allotted to each?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 35.]

U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY

*27. **Shri T. K. Chaudhuri:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of persons appointed to serve on the Indian Delegation to the Ninth Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations together with the names of their advisers; and

(b) the basis on which private persons, not being Members of Parliament or officers of the Government are appointed to these Delegations and their team of advisers?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). The information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 6.]

TEA INDUSTRY IN KANGRA

***28. Shri Bheekha Bhai:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the sad plight of tea growers of Kangra District in the Punjab;

(b) the action that has been taken for the development of tea industry in the said District; and

(c) whether Government have received any representation in respect of the development of the industry from the teagrowers of that area?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The difficulties of the Tea Industry in Kangra District are due mainly to fragmentation of holdings leading to uneconomic and scattered units and crude methods of cultivation and manufacture of tea. The State Government was requested in as early as 1952 to take remedial measures. The State Government has recently prepared a scheme and has requested the Tea Board for financial assistance for implementation of the scheme. The matter is under consideration of the Tea Board.

STARCH

***29. Shri Ibrahim:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for increasing the indigenous production of starch besides putting a complete ban on its imports?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): There is already adequate capacity in the country for the manufacture of starch. No special steps are necessary in this direction.

BHAKRA NANGAL PROJECT

***30. Th. Jugal Kishore Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the work done till the 30th September, 1954 on the excavations of canals in Rajasthan and PEPSU State on Bhakra Nangal Project;

(b) the amount sanctioned for this work;

(c) the amount spent so far; and

(d) by what time the work will be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Rajasthan 66 per cent. and PEPSU 40 per cent. of the estimated total quantity of work.

(b)	Rajasthan	.. Rs. 95·5 lakhs
	PEPSU	.. About Rs. 412 lakhs
(c)	Rajasthan	.. Rs. 63 lakhs
	PEPSU	About Rs. 94 lakhs
(d)	Rajasthan	.. In 1957-58
	PEPSU	.. New canals by May 1955 and remodelling of canals by old end of 1958.

NEWSPRINT

***31. Shri Mahodaya:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state when India is expected to be self-sufficient in respect of newsprint in particular and paper in general?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The Indian Paper and Paper Board industry excluding Newsprint has an existing capacity of 1,73,700 tons and the 1954 production of paper and paper boards other than newsprint is estimated to exceed 1,40,000 tons. As a result of the implementation of the schemes for expansion of existing units and installation of new units, the

capacity is expected to increase to over 2,83,600 tons by the end of 1956. The actual production by that time is expected to adequately cover the requirements (2,00,000 tons as estimated by the Planning Commission) of paper and paper boards (excluding special types required in small quantities) of the country.

As regards newsprint, whose requirements were placed at 60,000 tons in 1951 and are estimated to be 100,000 tons in 1956, there is still no production. The mills in Madhya Pradesh, which is under erection is expected to cover upto 30,000 tons per year when in full production. The scope for establishment of more units based on suitable raw materials is under consideration for covering the deficiency.

INDIAN HIGH COMMISSION, KARACHI

*32. **Shri Radha Raman:**
Shri N. M. Lingam:
Shri G. L. Chaudhary:
Shri S. C. Singhal:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan Police searched the residential quarters of the Indian High Commission's Staff at Islamabad (Karachi);

(b) if so, whether any protest was lodged by the Government of India with the Pakistan Government; and

(c) the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) No reply has yet been received from the Government of Pakistan.

CENTRAL TRACTOR ORGANISATION

*33. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would investigate the delay caused in the disposal of stores declared surplus by the Central Tractor Organisation: and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The delay has been due to the fact that the Disposals Organisation has to circulate the lists of such surplus stores to various Government departments and priority indentors and make every effort to utilise them before offering them for sale to the public. As this procedure was not found suitable in this particular case, the Central Tractor Organisation has been authorised to do its own disposal.

बाढ़ नियंत्रण बोर्ड

*३४. श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार ने केन्द्रीय बाढ़ नियंत्रण बोर्ड के काम के लिये कितनी राशि अलग रख दी है, और इसमें से राज्य सरकारों को कितनी राशि दी जायेगी ?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): The cost of flood protection works will be met by the State Governments concerned in the first instance. So far as Central assistance to the States is concerned, it is proposed to make *ad hoc* provision for the purpose for the present. Meanwhile, schemes are being finalised with the help of the State Flood Control Boards.

HOUSING SCHEMES

*35. **Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any housing schemes other than the Industrial Housing Scheme, under consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, by what time they are likely to materialise?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) a housing scheme for low-income groups has been finalised and will be communicated to the State Governments shortly for implementation.

INDUSTRIES IN PUBLIC SECTOR

*36. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish any of the industries in the public sector in the Punjab State; and

(b) whether the proposed cement factory is likely to be established in that State?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) and (b). There are no specific proposals before the Government at present. A fertilizer Production Committee has, however, been set up to investigate, *inter alia*, the question of suitable locations including a location in Punjab for new units for fertilizer production.

FILM "BHOWANI JUNCTION"

*37. **Shri S. N. Das:**
Dr. Rama Rao:
Shri N. M. Lingam:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Bahadur Singh:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any foreign firm has been granted facilities to film a picture known as 'Bhowani Junction' based on a novel on Indian life;

(b) if so, the nature of facilities sought and granted by Government;

(c) whether Government have had the novel examined; and

(d) if so, the result of such examination?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). A foreign firm has asked for facilities to produce a picture based on the novel mentioned. It has been decided that there is no need to grant special facilities for this purpose. However, certain normal facilities are given to foreign producers who ask for them provided there is nothing objectionable in that picture. The question of granting any such normal facilities is under consideration.

(c) and (d). Both the novel and the script of the film have been examined. Certain portions which may cause offence have been excluded from the script though the story and its presentation might not be considered by many people as non-controversial.

COAL

*38. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the output of Coal in Government collieries is going down year by year since 1952;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) The total production in Government collieries in 1952 was about 9 per cent. more than the production in 1951 but in 1953 the production dropped by about 4 per cent. as compared to the production in 1952.

(b) The main reason is the aging of the mines and the consequent exhaustion of working places in mines and quarries and the scattered and isolated nature of working places in certain collieries. Contributory causes are lack of facilities for stowing operations and some reduction in output due to accidents.

SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

*39. **Shri Dabhi:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission have asked the State Governments to submit by the 15th November, 1954 their proposals regarding new large-scale industrial projects or for the expansion of the existing large-scale undertakings, for inclusion in the **Second Five Year** Plan;

(b) if so, the names of the State Governments, which have communicated their proposals to the Planning Commission so far; and

(c) the details of each of these proposals?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (1) Madras (2) Mysore (3) Hyderabad and (4) Rajasthan.

(c) A statement indicating the proposals received from the State Governments is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 7.]

HIRAKUD DAM PROJECT

*40. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 1479 asked on the 29th September, 1954 and state:

(a) whether the economic survey of the Hirakud Dam Project has since been completed by the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics; and

(b) whether any preliminary report on the subject has been called for by Government?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Government of Orissa have reported that they have not called for any preliminary report.

PROJECTS UNDER THE FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN

*41. **Shri C. R. Chowdary:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) which of the new projects included in the First Five Year Plan to be executed during the last two years have already been taken up after full investigation of the dam, channels etc; and

(b) whether in the case of inter-State projects joint reports of the States concerned have been obtained and scrutinised by the Central Water, Power and Irrigation Commission?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Work has been taken up on the Rihand, Koyna, Chambal, and Kosi projects, after the completion of adequate investigations for the parts on which construction has commenced.

(b) Yes, Sir. In the case of Chambal, the joint report of Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan was obtained and scrutinised by the Central Water and Power Commission. In the case of Kosi, which concerns Bihar and Nepal, the investigations were conducted by the Central Water and Power Commission themselves. The project as prepared by the C.W. & P.C. was examined by a technical committee and also agreed to by the Nepal Government. In the case of Krishna, the joint report of Hyderabad and Andhra was examined by the Krishna Technical Committee and was referred to the two Governments.

TV-EYE SET

*43. **Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** Will the **Minister of Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the purposes for which TV-Eye set is now being put in the foreign countries;

(b) the uses to which it is being put in India now;

(c) the cost of complete Set of 'TV' delivered in India; and

(d) the number of TV Sets so far received in India?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) T.V.

Eye set (Television Closed Circuit arrangement) is being used in certain foreign countries for demonstration and instructional purposes in educational institutions in laboratories, hospitals and certain industrial establishments.

(b) It was only demonstrated in the Posts and Telegraphs Exhibition in Delhi and in the All India Radio Merchants' Association exhibitions in Delhi and in Bombay.

(c) The cost of a T.V.-Eye set with a single camera chain is reported to be about Rs. 12,000.

(d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

TRADE BETWEEN LADAKH AND CENTRAL ASIA

*44. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the steps that Government are taking to promote trade between Ladakh and Central Asia?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): The territory adjoining Ladakh is the Tibet Region of China. The Government of India have recently entered into a trade agreement with China. Copies of the trade agreement are available in the library of the House. The agreement provides that the existing customary trade between India and the Tibet Region of the People's Republic of China should be maintained and further developed on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

लंका में भारतीय

*४५. श्री एस० एन० दास :
सरदार हुक्म सिंह :
श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा :
श्री कृष्णाचार्य जोशी :
श्री रघुरामैया :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) दोनों देशों के प्रधान मंत्रियों बीच हुई बातचीत के फलस्वरूप लंका सरकार ने अपने ऐसे कौन-कौन से आदेश वापस ले लिये हैं, जिनसे भारतीय और पाकिस्तानी नागरिकता अधिनियम के अधीन भारतीय उद्भव के नागरिकों के पंजीयन (रजिस्ट्रेशन) में रुकावट पड़ती थी;

(ख) इस विषय के हाल के समझौते के बाद लंका के नागरिक के रूप में भारतीय उद्भव के कितने व्यक्ति पंजीबद्ध किये गये और कितनी अर्जियां नामंजूर कर दी गईं; और

(ग) अब कितनी अर्जियां बिना निबटाई पड़ी हुई हैं ?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) The Government of Ceylon have informed our High Commission that they have issued instructions withdrawing and modifying previous executive instructions of a restrictive nature. Details of those instructions are not yet available.

(b) and (c). Figures are not yet available.

CHILLIES

*46. **Shri C. R. Chowdary:**
Shri Kelappan:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export policy with regard to chillies has been reviewed in September 1954; and

(b) if so, the additional quotas released for the current half year?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 5,000 tons.

TELESCOPIC RAILWAY FARES

*53. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the answer given to unstarred question No. 973 on the 30th September, 1954 and state:

(a) whether the examination of the proposal for introducing telescopic scales for passenger fares has since been completed; and

(b) if so, the decision arrived at?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). The matter is still under examination.

W. H. O. REGIONAL COMMITTEE FOR SOUTH EAST ASIA

*54. **Shri Magan Lal Bagdi:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the decisions arrived at at the meeting of the World Health Organisation Regional Committee for South East Asia;

(b) whether it is a fact that a request was made by the Indian Delegation for making available some professors for preventive medicine;

(c) if so, whether any decision has been taken in the matter;

(d) if the reply to part (c) above be in the affirmative, the names of the countries which have been asked to recommend the names; and

(e) by what time a definite decision is expected to be taken?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) Presumably the Member is referring to the Seventh Session of the W.H.O. Regional Committee meeting held in New Delhi in September, 1954. A copy of the Resolutions adopted by the said Committee is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed on the Library. *See* No. S-427/54.]

(b) Yes. A request was made for assistance from the W.H.O. during 1956 for the assignment of 5 Professors.

(c) and (e). The request has been noted by the Committee. The decision in the matter will be taken by the Eighth World Health Assembly scheduled to meet at Mexico in May, 1955.

(d) The question does not arise at present. The selection of international experts will be made by the W.H.O. in consultation with the Government of India.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS IN DELHI EXCHANGES

*57. **Th. Jugal Kishore Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of operators in Delhi and New Delhi Telephone Exchanges employed on daily wages;

(b) whether there is any proposal to absorb them permanently; and

(c) if so, whether any decision has been taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 110.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय टिकट-संग्रह प्रदर्शनी

*६६. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय टिकट-संग्रह व डाक प्रदर्शनी को देखने के लिए कितने व्यक्ति गये थे; और

(ख) टिकटों की बिक्री आदि से कुल कितनी रकम मिली ?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 1,20,009.

(b) Rs. 35,628-9-0.

WORKING OF THE AIR CORPORATIONS

*67. **Shri Heda:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the total loss after nationalisation of the Airlines suffered by the two Corporations;

(b) the total loss for a similar period before nationalisation; and

(c) the reasons for the difference, if any?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). I lay on the Table of the House a statement giving the requisite information. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 8.]

INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION

*71. **Shri B. D. Shastri:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who availed of the Air Travel Concession for attending the International Philatelic and Postal Exhibition;

(b) the amount of money earned by the Corporation on this account;

(c) whether any special planes were utilised for this purpose; and

(d) if so, their number?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected from the outlying offices of the Indian Airlines Corporation and it will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

POSTAL FACILITIES

*74. **Shri R. K. Chaudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state whether the various amenities recently provided for the posting of letters, etc., up to 8-30 P.M., in some Post Offices have been given wide publicity in the regional languages or by any other method?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Yes, by means of Press Note published through various newspapers. Information is not however readily available if this publicity was given in regional languages also.

SHIFTING OF SUGAR FACTORIES

*76. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to give any assistance to the sugar factories which will shift to South India; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). It is the policy of the Government to encourage shifting of unsuitably located sugar factories to more suitable sites where adequate quantity of sugarcane is available for crushing upto the full capacity. As regards financial assistance for shifting it is proposed to examine each case on its merit and grant assistance in the form of remission of Excise Duty on additional production at the new site up to 50 per cent. of the cost of shifting, irrespective of the fact whether the new site is in Southern India or in some other part of the country.

CORRUPTION AMONGST RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

*80. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply to starred question No. 1542 asked on the 30th September, 1954 and state:

(a) whether any prosecution has been launched against the officials of the *ex*-Saurashtra Railways who have been alleged to have misappropriated a sum of Rs. 13 lacs; and

(b) if so, the result of the prosecution and the date on which the same was launched?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

DISPLACED RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

*87. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the replies given to starred questions Nos. 1581 and 1235 on the 5th April, and 22nd September, 1954 respectively and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken regarding the payment of wages to "Displaced Railway Employees" in accordance with the judgement of the Bombay High Court, delivered during the third week of March, 1954; and

(b) if so, how many of the affected employees have actually been paid so far?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). No decision has yet been taken but 39 employees, who filed petitions before the Payment of Wages authority, have been paid the wages according to the direction of the High Court.

BORDER INCIDENTS

1. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of border incidents that were officially reported during the period from September to

November, 1954 on the Indo-Pakistan border of East and West Punjab;

(b) the nature of incidents; and

(c) the number of such incidents that have been amicably settled between the two Governments?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Defence (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House when received.

INDIANS IN AFGHANISTAN

2. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate number of Indians in Afghanistan at present; and

(b) the professions in which they are engaged?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Defence (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Approximately 300.

(b) Most of them are traders. Others are their employees and those working in the Indian Embassy and Indian Consular offices, and in the U.N. Organisations.

COAL

4. Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) the basic ground for continued control of coal specially on its production and distribution;

(b) the production of coal in 1945 and at present;

(c) the average daily loading in Bihar and Bengal coal-fields in 1945 and at present; and

(d) the percentage of good quality coal produced in our collieries?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) The production and distribution control on coal aims at making the best use of the available transport so as to enable the consumers to get their requirements regularly; to ensure that better grades of coal of which India's resources are limited are not used by consumers who can do with lower grades and to enable regular off-take of production when production is planned. Conservation of metallurgical coal is sought to be achieved by exercising production control. Control in general ensures stability to the coal industry and the distribution of coal on a planned basis.

(b) and (c). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 9.]

(d) The total production of coal upto grade I in the Bengal-Bihar fields is about 77:8 per cent. of the total production from these fields, and 63 per cent. of the total production of coal in India.

PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY

5. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to give a *resume* of the steps taken so far under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act of 1951 in the matter of developing and regulating the Pharmaceutical Industry in India and state:

(a) how many licences have been issued so far for the manufacture of pharmaceutical drugs to (i) foreign enterprises in India, (ii) Indo-foreign collaboration concerns, and (iii) Indian concerns; and

(b) the purposes for which they have been issued in each case?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (1) All existing pharmaceutical undertakings employing 50 or more workers with power or 100 or more workers without power have been registered under the Act. In this process these undertakings have declared their items of manufacture and their capacity for these items.

(2) The establishment of (a) new undertakings, (b) substantial expansions of existing undertakings, and (c) manufacture of 'new articles' in the

pharmaceutical industry has been regulated by the issue of licences under the Act, after taking into consideration the existing capacity for the items to be manufactured, the demand for the items and the pattern of development in the industry. As far as possible manufacture from a basic material is encouraged and mere processing like tabletting, bottling, vialling ampouling, etc., from imported drugs is discouraged.

(a) Foreign enterprises	5.
Indo-foreign enterprises	4.
Indian	17.

(b) A statement is attached. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 10.]

JUTE PACKING MATERIAL

6. Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Indian jute packing material exported to different countries during the period 1st April to 30th September, 1954;

(b) the names of the countries to which it was exported;

(c) whether it is a fact that exports have decreased in recent months;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take to improve the export position?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). A statement giving the requisite information is attached. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 11.]

(c) No, Sir. Average monthly exports during the half year ending September, 1954, were 73:2 thousand tons against 66:3 and 63:2 thousand tons during the corresponding period of 1952 and 1953 respectively.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

RUBBER

7. Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Indian rubber exported to foreign countries during the period from 1st April to the 15th October, 1954;

(b) whether any export duty is levied thereon;

(c) if so, what is the rate of the duty; and

(d) what are the average prices of Indian Rubber (i) in the country and (ii) foreign markets during the current year?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Nil.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) (i) The prices of all grades of rubber (except sole crepe) are controlled. The price of RMA—1 is Rs. 138 per 100 lbs. f.o.b. Cochin, with suitable differentials for other grades.

(ii) Does not arise.

HOUSES BUILT IN DELHI

8. Shri Gidwani: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of houses built in Delhi and New Delhi during the current year till the 30th September, 1954;

(b) how many of these houses were built by Government;

(c) how many of these were meant for the Government employees;

(d) the total amount spent so far by Government on the construction of these houses; and

(e) the total monthly rent of these houses?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The information is not readily available.

(b) The construction of 2962 houses was completed by the Central Public Works Department during the current year till the 30th September 1954.

(c) 741 houses were constructed for Government employees; the remaining have been constructed for Displaced persons and Members of Parliament.

(d) Rs. 1,09,57,000.

(e) The information is not readily available.

FOREIGN TREATIES

9. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of the treaties which have been signed with other countries so far for the development of Commerce and Navigation;

(b) when these treaties have been signed; and

(c) how far they have been useful for the development of our Commerce and Navigation?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (c). Presumably the hon. Member has in mind the various trade agreements which have been entered into with different countries for the purpose of promoting trade. A list of the countries with whom trade agreement have been concluded is attached. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 12.]

Copies of these trade agreements are available in the library of the House.

It is difficult to assess precisely the effect of a trade agreement on the trade between any two countries as there may be various other factors also which may have influenced trade. On the whole, however, trade agreements do appear to have helped in promoting trade and navigation.

N.E.S. BLOCKS IN PUNJAB

10. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of National Extension Service Blocks which have been allotted to the Punjab till the end of October, 1954;

(b) the number among them which are in operation at present; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal to allot additional blocks to Punjab?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). 15.

(c) The question of allotment of additional blocks to the States will be considered early in 1955.

KHADI

12. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the production of khadi in 1952-53, 1953-54 and in 1954-55 till the end of October, State-wise; and

(b) the subsidies given to each State for this purpose during the above periods?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

रेडियो मास

१३. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) २ अक्टूबर से २ नवम्बर तक मनाये जाने वाले रेडियो-मास में प्रचार के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की गई थी, और

(ख) इस व्यवस्था में सरकार ने और गैर सरकारी संगठनों ने क्या-क्या भाग लिया ?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). The arrangements made for publicity during the Radio Month were as follows:

1. Announcements over the radio network regarding the extension of transmission timings and programme highlights.

2. Issue of special supplements of A.I.R. programme journals and special press releases covering the various important activities organised by the stations of A.I.R. during the Radio Month.

3. Supply of posters in English and various Indian languages to the dealers

and manufacturers for display all over the country.

4. Feature articles on various aspects of broadcasting for publication in radio journals and newspapers were released for publication through the Trade and Industry.

5. A handbook entitled 'Good Listening' was published through the Director, Publications Division which was purchased by the Trade for free supply to new licencees by the dealers during the Radio Month.

6. A special documentary film entitled 'Realm of Sound' was produced by the Films Division and released during the Radio Month. It stressed the importance of listening to radio.

7. The Radio Trade and Industry organised special exhibitions at Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Ahmedabad, Tiruchi, Mysore and Hyderabad and also conducted an intensive advertising campaign on the Press and otherwise featuring the slogan, 'Your Home Needs a Radio' all over the country. Special issues of journals were also brought out.

MIGRATION OF INDIANS

14. Shri Bishwa Nath Roy: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state the number of Indians who migrated from India to Africa after 1947?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Defence (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): A number of Indians have gone to Africa during these years, but many have also returned. It is not clear from the figures available that there has been any marked emigration to these countries.

A statement giving the available figures in attached. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 13.]

CENTRAL SILK BOARD

15. Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount of Rs. 10,000 recommended by the Central Silk Board in their meeting held in May-June 1954, for *ex-gratia* payment to Shri Nidhi Ram Das of Gauhati, Assam, for his invention of some spinning machines has been paid to him;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, why not?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (c). The grant has been sanctioned on the 5th November, 1954. Payment will be made shortly.

DAMODAR VALLEY CORPORATION

16. Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the present strength, of the regular staff and officers, technical and non-technical, employed in the different project centres and administrative officers of the Damodar Valley Corporation;

(b) the present strength of the average daily paid labour, including contractors' labour and work-charged clerks employed in different projects which are still under construction;

(c) whether it is a fact that most of the regular staff is on a contract basis and that the contract of quite a large number of staff, both technical and non-technical, terminates in November 1954 and March 1955; and

(d) whether the Damodar Valley Corporation has reviewed its employment policy and whether they have considered any proposal to convert the contract service of regular staff on a permanent cadre basis with regular scale and increments?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

ADVISERS TO THE PLANNING COMMISSION

17. Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of Advisers to the Planning Commission; and

(b) the terms of their appointments and the scales of pay attached to the posts?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). The Planning Commission has three Advisers on Programme Administration, and their salaries are as follows:

Advisers on Programme Admn.	Pay
Shri S. V. Ramamurty ICS (Retired)	Rs. 1,000/- p.m (in addition to his pension in ICS)
Shri V. S. Haimadi ICS	Rs. 3,500/- p.m
Shri P. N. Thapar, ICS.	Rs. 3,500/- p.m

2. In addition there are three other officers in the Planning Commission who are also described as 'Advisers'. Their names and pay are as follows:

Shri E. P. Moon, ICS (Retired)	Rs. 3,000/- p.m
Shri J. N. Nanda,	Rs. 3,000/- p.m. minus the pension equivalent of Railway contributory fund and Gratuity (which will be about Rs. 900/- p.m.)
Dr. T. Lakshminarayana,	Rs. 1,600/- p.m minus pension which is about Rs. 500/- p.m.

TEA BOARD

18. Shri Bheekha Bhai: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently a meeting of Tea Board was convened at Coonoor in Madras State; and

(b) if so, the major recommendations made by the Board?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 14.]

N.E.S. CENTRES

19. Shri Thimmaiah: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mysore Government have asked for some more National Extension Service Centres to be introduced in that State;

(b) if so the number of additional centres asked for; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). Yes. Three Blocks.

(c) The allotment of N.E.S. Blocks to all States for 1954-55 was made in August 1954, which included 7 Blocks to Mysore. The question of allotment of additional Blocks will be taken up early in 1955.

आदिवासियों के पुनर्वास की सुविधायें

२०. श्री डामर : क्या पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) पिछले कुछ वर्षों में पाकिस्तान से भारत आने वाले विस्थापित व्यक्तियों में आदिवासियों की संख्या क्या है, और

(ख) उनकी पुनर्वास की कौनसी सुविधायें दी गई हैं ?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) and (b). No separate record has been maintained in respect of adivasis who migrated from Pakistan.

PURCHASING AGENCIES

21. Shri K. C. Sodhia: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of purchases made during (i) 1953-54, and (ii) from the 1st April to 31st July, 1954 by India Supply Mission, Washington and India Stores Department, London respectively;

(b) what control the Ministry exercises on these purchasing agencies and how it is exercised; and

(c) the number of cases of irregularities that were brought to the notice of these agencies during 1953-54 by the Director-General, Supply and Disposals or the Ministry in the transactions effected by them?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh):

		(Value in lacs)
(a)	(i) India Supply Mission	Rs. 11,22
	India Store Department	Rs. 17,73
	(ii) India Supply Mission	Rs. 10,61
	India Store Department	Rs. 10,01

(b) There are Rules regulating the policy and procedure to be observed by these agencies in the purchase of stores. These rules cover the whole procedure relating to purchases of stores and also define the exact powers and functions of the purchase officers. The Heads of these purchase agencies, being responsible officers, are normally expected to take decisions on the spot in accordance with these rules in consultation wherever necessary with financial advice locally available. Cases exceeding the financial power of the Organisations are required to be forwarded to the Ministry for approval before orders are placed. The Ministry is able to keep a close watch on these agencies by scrutiny of the Monthly reports of their activities and whereever necessary, reports on individual cases are called for. Other occasions as for example, when representations are received from indentors or when audit objections are received also provide opportunities for looking closely into the working of these agencies.

(c) No statistics are maintained.

सीमेंट के कारखाने

२२. **श्री आर० एन० सिंह** : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सीमेंट के कुछ कारखानों से सीमेंट के निर्यात पर नियंत्रण नहीं हैं ;

(ख) यदि सच हैं, तो उन कारखानों के नाम क्या हैं और वे किन-किन राज्यों में हैं ; और

(ग) इन कारखानों को यह छूट किस तिथि से दी गई है ?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

INDUSTRIAL HOUSING SCHEME—MADHYA PRADESH

23. **Shri N. A. Borkar:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given to Co-operative Societies of Industrial workers till September, 1954 for construction of houses under the Industrial Housing Scheme in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether it is a fact that Madhya Pradesh Housing Board has submitted a new proposal for construction of houses under this Scheme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No Co-operative Society of Industrial Workers from Madhya Pradesh has so far come up for financial assistance under the cheme.

(b) Yes.

(c) In addition to the construction of 750 tenements sanctioned by the Government of India in February, 1953, the Madhya Pradesh Housing Board propose to construct 1200 tenements during 1954-55; details in this regard are awaited.

GLASS AND CERAMICS

24. **Shri Nambiar:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of imports during the past three years of raw materials required in the Glass and Ceramics industry;

(b) the names of the countries from which they were imported; and

(c) whether any attempt has been made to tap indigenous sources of these materials?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). A statement is attached. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 15.]

(c) Yes, Sir. A separate note is attached. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 16.]

DIPLOMATIC ENCLAVE

25. Shri Tushar Chatterjea: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any bungalow has been constructed for a Minister in the Diplomatic Enclave; and

(b) if so, the cost of constructing the bungalow and who is in occupation of the bungalow at present?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Four bungalows were constructed by the Government during 1951-52 in the Diplomatic Enclave with a view to encourage building activity by Foreign Missions and others in that area. The cost of these 4 bungalows was about 4·6 lakhs. Two of these have been leased to the Japanese Embassy and two to the Ford Foundation. While none of these bungalows was specifically constructed for immediate allotment to a Minister, it was expected that one of them might appropriately be used eventually as a residence for a Minister, when necessary.

CONTOUR BUND

26. Shri R. S. Diwan: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state·

(a) the amount spent on contour bunding upto the 31st October, 1954. in each district out of the grant of Rs. 36 lakhs given to Hyderabad State especially for contour bunding in the dry farming area of the State; and

(b) the average cost of bunding per acre?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Expenditure booked is as follows:

Gulburg	Rs. 50,000
Osmanabad	Rs. 1,20,000
Raichur	Rs. 6,000

(b) Maximum allowed Rs. 45 per acre.

भारत की फ्रांसीसी बस्तियों का क्षेत्रफल

२७. श्री डामर : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उन भारतीय फ्रांसीसी बस्तियों का कुल क्षेत्रफल कितना है, जो अब भारत में विलीन हो गई हैं ?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Defence (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The total area of the French Settlements of Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam of which the *de facto* administration was transferred to India on the 1st November 1954 is 193·03 square miles. The area of Chandernagore which merged with India on the 9th June 1952 is 3·73 square miles.

BROADCAST IN TAMIL

28. Shri Veeraswamy: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of talks on the growth of Tamil and Tamil literature broadcast from the Trichinopoly Station of All India Radio during the months from April to October, 1954; and

(b) how many programmes have been broadcast during the same period on Tamil Culture and Art such as drama, folk songs and folk dance?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) 50 talks and 4 discussions were broadcast from the Tiruchirapally Station of All India Radio during the months from April to October, 1954, on the growth of Tamil and Tamil literature.

(b) During the same period, 95 programmes were broadcast on Tamil Culture and Art such as Drama, folk songs and folk dance. These exclude interludes in Educational Broadcasts on Tuesdays and Thursdays and in Women's and Children's programmes occasionally.

RADIO MONTH

29. Shri Veeraswamy: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether dramas were staged in the Trichinopoly and Madras Stations

of All India Radio during the Radio Month;

(b) if so, their number and their nature;

(c) how many dramas were staged outside the Studios and how many in the Studios; and

(d) how many outside artistes participated in these dramas?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Tiruchirapalli Station broadcast 18 plays out of which one was a radio version of a classical opera, another a portrayal of Tamil life through classics and the remaining sixteen were based on social themes. Madras Station broadcast 29 plays out of which 17 were originated and 12 relayed from appropriate regional stations. These plays covered mythological, historical, cultural and social subjects.

(c) Tiruchirapalli broadcast one play from studios and seventeen plays from outside. Out of 17 orginated plays, Madras broadcast thirteen from studios and four from outside.

(d) The number of outside artistes participating in these dramas at Tiruchirapalli was fifty-nine. The number of outside artistes who participated in the orginated plays from Madras Station was one hundred and twenty-eight.

CHINA CLAY FACTORY

30. Shri G. L. Chaudhary: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of big and small China-clay factories in India;

(b) their annual production; and

(c) the kind of articles they are producing?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I take it that the hon. Member is referring to the Ceramic factories. Based on this assumption the answer is as follows:

(a) Big factories (*i.e.* those employing more than 20 workers) ... 42
Small factories ...25.

(b) 47,905 tons in 1953.

(c) The more important items are Crockery, Sanitary-Ware, Glazed Tiles, L.T. and H.T. Insulators, Jars Containers and Pipes.

SCHEDULED CASTE EMPLOYEES IN A.I.R.

31. Shri G. L. Chaudhary: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Scheduled Caste employees working in the various Stations of the All India Radio; and

(b) how many of them are class IV employees?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

IODINE SALT

32. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of iodine salt produced in the country in the year 1953-54 and the quantity imported in the same year; and

(b) the number of factories engaged in its production in the country at present?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Some quantities of salt are being iodised by the Governments of Punjab and Uttar Pradesh but the exact quantity of salt iodised by these two Governments in 1953-54 is not readily available.

There has been no import of iodised salt in the country in 1953-54.

(b) There are at present no factories in India engaged in the production of iodised Salt. The Punjab and Uttar Pradesh Governments are understood to be iodising salt by manual methods.

आदर्श जन-स्वास्थ्य विधेयक

३३. श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री ८ दिसम्बर, १९५३ को पूछे गये तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ७१६ के भाग (ख) के उत्तर में सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) तब से क्या जन स्वास्थ्य विधेयक का मसौदा तैयार कर लिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं तो वह कब तैयार किया जायेगा ?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) and (b). It is expected that the draft Bill be ready by the end of February, 1955.

Per Capita CONSUMPTION OF FOOD

34. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing:—

(a) the *per capita* consumption of food in each State (in terms of calories) in 1950-51 and 1953-54;

(b) the number of calories supplied in the *Per capita* calculation by:—

(i) Cereals and Pulses,

(ii) Leafy vegetables,

(iii) Milk and Milk products,

(iv) Meat, fish and eggs,

in each of the States during the above periods; and

(c) what is the quantity of (i) carbohydrates, (ii) protein, (iii) fat and (iv) vitamins in the food consumed *per capita* (State-wise) during the above periods?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (c). Statewise calculations are not possible owing to lack of relevant statistics such as those relating to Inter-State movement of the different commodities, opening and closing stocks, etc. Accordingly, only the all-India estimates are given.

Two Statements containing the available information for All-India are accordingly laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 17.]

BREACHES IN RAILWAY LINES

35. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there were any breaches in any rail-link due to the recent floods in India;

(b) whether the services were suspended in a number of cases;

(c) if so, for how long; and

(d) what alternative arrangements were made by the Railways during the suspension period of such services?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, due to heavy rainfall and floods rail track breached in some places

(b) and (c). Yes. Except on the following sections, on which through running still remains to be resumed, the period of suspension of train services ranged from one day to 28 days excluding the restoration of the Chalsa—Nagrakata, Main Line section of the North Eastern Railway in which some bridges were badly affected and which took over three and a half months:

Section	*Suspended since*
Saikhoa Ghat—Dangari (4¼ miles)	End of June, 1954.
Maynaguri—Changrabandha (12 miles)	End of June, 1954.
Domohani—Barnes Ghat (5¼ miles)	End of June, 1954.
Gitaldaha—Bamanhat (8 miles)	28th July, 1954.

Priority was given to the restoration of Main Line and the other more important sections.

(d) Wherever possible

(i) transhipment of passengers and their luggage was arranged at the site of breaches.

(ii) shuttle services were run to and from stations on either side of the breaches.

(iii) arrangements were made to divert traffic by alternative routes, including rail-*cum*-river and rail-*cum*-road routes.

DAMAGE TO CROPS

36. Shri Anirudha Sinha: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of damage to the standing sugarcane crop in North Bihar due to the recent floods; and

(b) how it has affected the production of sugar in the coming season?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) About 50,000 acres of sugarcane crop has been affected by floods in Bihar causing a loss of about 1.8 lakh tons of sugarcane.

(b) Inspite of damage to cane crop by floods, the production of sugar in Bihar during the current season is expected to be slightly more than that in 1953-54. The area under sugarcane in Bihar in 1954-55, according to the first forecast, is about 2 per cent. more than that in 1953-54 season and the yield per acre is also expected to be a little higher than in the last season.

DINING CARS

37. Shri Anirudha Sinha: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the trains in the different Railway Zones in which dining cars have been thrown open to all classes of passengers?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): All trains on which dining cars are provided.

RAIL LINK BETWEEN SAKRI AND HASANPUR ROAD

38. Shri Anirudha Sinha: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Bihar have recommended the construction of a new railway line between Sakri and Hasanpur Road *via* Nuseshwarasthan on the North Eastern Railway, and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to this proposal?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No, Sir. The reply of the Bihar Government to the reference calling for a list of new railway lines strictly in order of priority for construction during the Second Five Year Plan period is still awaited.

(b) Does not arise.

AIRWORTHINESS CERTIFICATES

39. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of aircrafts holding current certificates of registration at the end of October, 1954; and

(b) the number among them which hold current certificates of airworthiness?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 622.

(b) 194.

PILOT LICENCES

40. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state the number of 'A', 'A1' and 'B' pilots holding current licences on the 31st October, 1954?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Pilots holding current 'A' licence—400, 'A1' licence—Nil, and 'B' licence—446.

POST-OFFICES IN RURAL AREAS

41. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages having two thousand or more population where rural Post Offices could not be opened because of the written protests from prominent villagers;

(b) the names of the States where they are situated; and

(c) the number of villages where the scheme was abandoned because (i)

the safety of the mail line was not assured; (ii) suitable persons were not available to work as Extra Departmental Agents; and (iii) the cost exceeded the permissible limit of loss of Rs. 750 per annum?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 133. There are written protests only from the Managers of the 39 Tea Estates in West Bengal. There are no written protests in regard to the rest.

(b) Andhra.	1
Assam	93
West Bengal	39

These are situated in Tea-Gardens and Managers of these Estates do not want a Post Office.

(c) (i)	7
(ii)	13
(iii)	23

दिल्ली राज्य डेयरी विकास

४२. {श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी :
श्री एस० एन० दास : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली राज्य सरकार की डेयरी विकास योजना के लिये कनाडा और न्यूजीलण्ड द्वारा किस प्रकार की सहायता दी गयी है ;

(ख) इस प्रयोजन के लिये किन-किन देशों से मशीनरी आदि आयात की जायेगी ;

(ग) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत दूध से बनने वाली कौन सी वस्तुएं उत्पादित की जायेंगी; और

(घ) वितरण के लिये क्या प्रबन्ध किया जायेगा ?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (d). No assistance has actually been given by these countries but proposals are under consideration and a detailed scheme is being drawn up by the Delhi State Government.

नयी रेलवे लाइनें

४३. **श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्वतन्त्रता के पूर्व अथवा पश्चात् किन किन क्षेत्रों पर नयी लाइनें डालने की तजवीज की गई है, सर्वे किया गया है या दोनों काम किये गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या उन स्थानों पर विचार किया जा रहा है जहां आयोजित नयी रेलवे लाइनें डाली जायेंगी ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). Surveys for over 4,000 miles of new Railway lines have been carried out during the post-war period. A list of new Railway lines opened to traffic after World War II and also those under construction at present is attached. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 182.] Due to restricted resources, the programme for the construction of new lines had to be confined only to those falling under the following categories:—

(a) which were either of vital national importance or

(b) which were otherwise found inescapable taking into consideration the needs of particular areas, or

(c) which were considered essential for the agricultural, industrial and mineral deevlopment of the country in connection with the implementation of the First Five Year Plan.

Employment Exchanges

44. Sardar Hukam Singh: Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons registered with Employment Exchanges and those still seeking assistance through these Exchanges as on the 31st August, 1954 and 31st October, 1954, respectively; and

(b) whether there is a decline in the fresh registrations or renewals of registration?

The Minister of Labour (Shri K. K. Desai): (a) Figures for October, 1954 are not yet available. The number of registrants on the last date of the three months preceding October, 1954 were:—

	Number of Registrants
On 31st July, 1954	5,88,837
On 31st August, 1954	5,99,360
On 30th September, 1954	5,90,538

(b) During July the combined number of fresh registrations and re-registrations increased by over 15,000 but in August it declined by over 30,000 and in September, by a further 5,000.

MERGER OF DEARNESS ALLOWANCE

45. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 1363 on the 27th September, 1954 and state:

(a) whether a decision has since been taken to treat 50 per cent. of the dearness allowance of the employees of *ex*-Nizam's State Railway who have opted to retain pre-absorption terms and conditions of service, as dearness pay; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

(b) A decision in this matter has to be taken in consultation with the other Ministries concerned since Government as a whole is concerned. This consultation is in progress.

HINDI TIME TABLE

46. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether the All-India Time-Table in Hindi has since been published?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): Yes; copies have been sent out to the Railways on the 15th November, 1954, to be put on sale to the public.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS

47. Shri S. K. Razmi: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of goods trains involved in accidents during the period from the 1st April to the 30th September, 1954;

(b) the total loss due to these accidents;

(c) the main reasons for the accidents; and

(d) the measures taken to stop the recurrence of such accidents?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be furnished later.

RAJA-KI-MANDI RAILWAY STATION

48. Shri R. N. Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the shifting of the Raja-Ki-Mandi Railway Station on the Central Railway has started;

(b) if so, what portion of the work has been completed;

(c) how much money has been spent so far; and

(d) when the work will be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The work of providing platforms, circulating area and approach road, tonga and rickshaw stands, and

provision of fencing is in progress. Steel work required for platform roofing and foot overbridges is being fabricated.

(c) The expenditure on this work upto the end of October, 1954, is of the order of Rs. 30,000.

(d) This is a big work costing Rs. 9;5 lakhs and will take at least 1½ years more for completion.

BOAT ACCIDENT

49. Shri Madhao Reddi: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a country boat carrying groundnut oil-cake and horsegram capsized near Mangalore on or about the 24th September, 1954;

(b) if so, the total loss; and

(c) the reasons for the disaster?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) A sailing vessel from Bhavanagar got stranded near the bar of Mangalore on the 23rd September 1954 and became a total loss with cargo but there was no loss of life.

(b) At the time of the casualty, the vessel carried about 56 tons of oil cakes and horsegram. No information is available about the value of this cargo.

(c) The vessel drifted after breaking the tow rope into heavy surf in shallow water, capsized and broke up.

RICE MILLING

50. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantities of rice pounded by different types of rice-milling in the years 1952-53 and 1953-54; and

(b) what percentage the rice pounded by rice-milling bears to the total rice production in the country?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). Precise information about the quantities of paddy processed in power-driven mills, and by hand-pounding industry, is not available, but roughly it is estimated that the mills process about 35 per cent. of the paddy and the balance 65 per cent. is hand-pounded.

PASSENGER AMENITIES

51. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the up-to-date progress of the work of construction of sheds on the platforms on the Northern Railway sanctioned in 1953-54; and

(b) the number of stations where the construction of sheds on the platforms sanctioned during 1952-53 has been completed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) (i) The work of construction of sheds on the platforms on the Northern Railway sanctioned during 1953-54 has been completed at the following stations:—

Jullundur Cantt., Pathankot, Harangau, Kanchausi, Bhadoni, Phulpur, Unchahar, Mau Aima, Marwar Pali, Degana, Hardwar, Jakhal, Serai Rohilla, Kharkhauda, Muzzaffarnagar.

(ii) The progress for the remaining stations is as under.

1. Bindki Road	50 per cent.
2. Sultanpur	20 per cent.
3. Reedganj	45 per cent.
4. Somdari	30 per cent.
5. Bharwari, 6. Ajaibpur, 7. Jodhpur	Preliminary arrangements for starting the work are in hand.
8. Misrikh Tirath.	Work just started.

(b) 8.

PASSENGER AMENITIES

52. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted for passenger amenities on the Northern Railway during the years 1952-53, 1953-54 and 1954-55;

(b) the amount actually spent during each of the three years; and

(c) the amount spent during each of these years on construction of new stations or the remodelling of old ones?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a)—

(In thousands of Rs.)

1952-53	53,87
1953-54	50,00
1954-55	43,00
(b) 1952-53	36,15
1953-54	38,56
1954-55	Not yet available.

(c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

CRIMES ON RAILWAYS

53. **Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of murders committed in the higher class compartments of the Railway trains all over the country during 1953 and up till September 1954; and

(b) the number of cases in which the culprits could be traced out and put on trial?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan):

	During 1953	During 1954 (up till September).
(a)	3	3
(b)	3	3

INTERNATIONAL WHEAT BOARD

54. **Shri S. C. Singhal:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of wheat purchased from the International Wheat Board during 1954-55 at the time of its storage in godowns in India; and

(b) the monthly off-take of wheat from the present stocks held by the Government of India?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The cost of wheat so far purchased under the International Wheat Agreement during 1954-55 ex-storage depots in India works out to between Rs. 12/12/- to Rs. 13/8/- per maund.

(b) The monthly off-take of wheat from Central Government stocks varies from month to month, but average is about 1 lakh to 1:2 lakh tons.

PURCHASE OF AIRCRAFT

55. **Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any order has been placed with Messrs. De. Havillands for the purchase of some aircrafts for the use of Indian Airlines Corporation;

(b) if so, the number of planes ordered;

(c) the price of each;

(d) whether any officer of the Corporation was sent to get some special equipments installed in the planes;

(e) if so, the nomenclature of those equipments; and

(f) the main advantages derived therefrom?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) Eight.

(c) Approx. Rs. 7,00,000 each.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f). Do not arise.

CRIMES ON RAILWAYS

56. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the majority of cases of robberies and

thefts both to passengers and railway properties occur only in the trains in which railway protection force is not provided; and

(b) the number of thefts and robberies committed in trains with and without protection force respectively in 1953-54?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). Information is under collection and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

रेलवे में अपराध

५७. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या **रैलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि १ जनवरी से ३१ अक्टूबर, १९५४ तक की कालावधि में पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में कितनी डकैतियां हुई ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगेशन): दो ।

चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को वर्दी

५८. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगी कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय अनुसन्धानशाला कसौली के चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को वर्दी देने सम्बन्धी नियम हटा दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या कारण है ?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

करौल बाग में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज

५९. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर** : क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि करौल बाग, दिल्ली में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के भवन के निमित्त भूमि खरीद ली गई है ;

(ख) उस भूमि पर वह भवन कब तक बन जाने की आशा है ?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) By the middle of 1956.

डीजल इंजन

६०. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कालका-शिमला रेलवे लाइन पर प्रयोग के तौर पर वर्त्तमान भाप के इंजन के स्थान पर डीजल के इंजन चलाने के लिये खरीद लिये गये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है , और

(ग) उनका प्रयोग कब से आरम्भ हो जायेगा ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). Five Diesel locomotives have been ordered for trial.

(c) They are expected to be delivered in India during May to July, 1955.

स्वायत्तशासी संस्थायें

६१. **सेठ गोविन्द दास** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि सन् १९५२-५३, १९५३-५४ तथा सितम्बर सन् १९५४ तक कितनी स्वायत्तशासी संस्थायें अधिकार-वंचित की गई तथा उनका विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों द्वारा सीधे प्रशासन होने लगा ?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): The required information is being collected from State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Railway Accident

62. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a goods train derailed on the

12th October, 1954 at Theruvalli Railway Station with the result that the passenger train coming from Raipur side was delayed;

(b) if so, the reasons for the accident;

(c) whether any loss of property was reported;

(d) whether any enquiry into the accident was held; and

(e) if so, the findings thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) At about 14.50 hours on 12th October, 1954, No. 538 Down Goods train, while entering the Theruvalli station on the Raipur-Vizianagaram Section of the Eastern Railway, over-shot the trailing points which were set against it, resulting in the bursting of these points. This delayed the reception of 415 Passenger Train.

There was, however, no derailment of any Goods train at the station as stated in the Question.

(b), (d) and (e). An on the spot Subordinate Official's enquiry was held. Their finding is that the accident was caused by the failure of the driver of the Goods train to control his train so as to bring it to a stop short of the points which were burst.

(c) The approximate cost of damage to Railway property was Rs. 76.

SHIFTING OF SUGAR FACTORIES TO THE SOUTH

63. Shri Sarangadhar Das: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the sugar factories that have been shifted to the south for the 1954-55 season; and

(b) the names of the places to which the factories have been shifted?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). None. Only one party, namely M/s. Karnatak Sugars & Cellulose Works Ltd., had applied in June 1953 for a license for the establishment of a new sugar factory at Attiveri in Dharwar (Bombay) by shifting the South Behar Sugar Mills Ltd., Bihta (Bihar). The reason for shifting was that the factory was working uneconomically at Bihta due to inadequate supplies of cane. A license for shifting was granted in December, 1953. But the factory has not yet been shifted as efforts are being made by the State Government to rehabilitate the factory at the present site.

PRODUCTION OF SUGAR

64. Shri Sarangadhar Das: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the average production of sugar per acre in Punjab, U.P., Bihar, Madras, Maharashtra, Deccan, Mysore and Hyderabad for the years 1950-51, 1951-52, 1952-53 and 1953-54?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 19.]

"EXPRESS DELIVERY" LETTERS

65. Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been a number of cases of "Express Delivery" letters being delivered later than ordinary letters and sometimes even 24 hours after receipt of mails in post offices; and

(b) if so, whether any step has been taken to remove this public grievance?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, a few cases of delay in delivery of express delivery articles were noticed.

(b) Intensive action was taken in all such cases of lapses on the part of the officials concerned. There is no fault in the system.

CONVEYANCE TO POSTAL PEONS

66. Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no bicycle is given to the peons attached

to Post and Telegraph Offices in Shillong for delivering Express letters, telegrams etc.; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) Shillong being a hilly station cycling is not possible there.

APPRENTICES IN AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING

67. **Shri T. K. Chaudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken by Government as well as the Indian Airlines Corporation to ensure that the aeronautical engineering students who are admitted for practical training in Indian Airlines Corporation establishments first receive a sound and standardised system of theoretical training in approved Aeronautical institutes; and

(b) whether there is any scheme of paid apprenticeship under consideration?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The Indian Airlines Corporation have no arrangements under which they impart any regular course of training to engineering students from aeronautical institutions. Some institutions have sent to the Corporation a few students for practical training, but Indian Airlines Corporation have not carried out any check on the training undergone by them in the aeronautical institutions.

Aircraft Maintenance Engineering licences are, however, issued by the Civil Aviation Department only after appropriate theoretical and practical tests. The Civil Aviation Training Centre, Allahabad, of the Civil Aviation Department includes a school at which a regular course of training is given for obtaining Aircraft Maintenance Engineering licences.

(b) There is no scheme under which the Corporation offer paid apprenticeship.

BELDANGA RAILWAY STATION

68. **Shri T. K. Chaudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for constructing a foot over-bridge at Beldanga Railway Station on the Eastern Railway has been sanctioned for some time past and funds have also been provided for the same; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in the execution of this work?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The material required for the execution of the work has been received only recently and the work has commenced.

RAIL LINK

69. **Shri Bheekha Bhai:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for the rail link between Dohad and Udaipur *via* Banswara has been received by Government; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Aagesan): (a) Yes, Sir. A representation was received from a private party in 1953.

(b) Due to limited resources available, the programme for the construction of new lines is confined at present to lines considered essential in connection with the implementation of the First Five Year Plan. The proposal for a line from Dohad to Udaipur was not therefore examined.

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS IN RAJASTHAN

70. **Shri Bheekha Bhai:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the National Highways in Rajasthan and their mileage; and

(b) whether Government have been requested to take over more roads as National Highways?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) (i) Delhi-Ahmedabad-Bombay Road (National Highway No. 8) 370 miles in Rajasthan;

(ii) Agra-Bombay Road (National Highway No. 3). 20 miles in Rajasthan.

(b) No.

TELEGRAPH FACILITIES IN RAJASTHAN

71. **Shri Bheekha Bhai:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of providing telegraph facilities to people at Phalasia, Kotda and Salumber in Udaipur District in Rajasthan was examined and was found uneconomic;

(b) if so, whether the proposition of providing telephone facilities instead of telegraph facilities was examined; and

(c) what facilities Government propose to provide in those hilly and sparsey populated regions?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The opening of Telegraph Offices at Phalasia and Selumber has been sanctioned. The project for opening a Telegraph Office at Kotda was found to be involving a loss of more than 1,000 p. a. and hence could not be sanctioned.

(b) The provision of telephone facilities will be more unremunerative, hence they cannot be provided at this stage.

(c) Telegraph facilities are being provided at all sub-divisional headquarters, Tehsil headquarters and places with population over 5,000 provided the annual loss does not exceed Rs. 1,000. In the case of Lasadia and Kotda the estimated loss exceeds this limit of Rs. 1,000 p.a.

MEDICAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

72. **Shri Thimmaiah:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Medical Education Association of Mysore State has requested the Government of India for financial aid to open a Medical College at Bangalore; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) No such request has been received.

(b) Does not arise.

MEDICAL SCHOOL, BANGALORE

73. **Shri Thimmaiah:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mysore Government has requested the Government of India for financial aid for up-grading the Medical School at Bangalore and Medical College at Mysore; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken in this regard?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) No such request has been received.

(b) Does not arise.

टेलीफोन की सुविधायें

७४. **श्री डामर :** क्या संचार मंत्री २७ सितम्बर, १९५४ को पूछे गये अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ७८९ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) पेटलावाद के तार आफिस में टेलीफोन की सुविधाओं का उपबन्ध न करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) तार घर के काम करने का समय क्या होगा ?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The Project for providing a Public Call Office at Petalvad is estimated to be unremunerative.

(b) Week days

8-30 to 13-30 and

14-30 to 17-30.

Sunday

9-30 to 10-30.

वामन्या रेलवे स्टेशन

७५. **श्री डामर :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री २७ सितम्बर, १९५४ को पूछे गये अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ७८० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या सरकार पश्चिमी रेलवे के वामन्या स्टेशन पर प्रथम, द्वितीय, मध्यम और तृतीय श्रेणी के टिकटों के बुकिंग का पिछले बारह महीनों का माहवारी ब्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखेंगी, और

(ख) अन्य स्टेशनों की तुलना में, जहां कि प्रतीक्षालय (वेटिंग रूम) हैं, वामन्या स्टेशन का यातायात कितना है ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). Information is under collection and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

76. **Shri K. C. Sodhia:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the total amount realized by different Railway administrations during 1953-54 on account of the disposal of unclaimed articles under Section 56(2) of the Railway Act?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as available.

SOIL EROSION SCHEMES

77. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what amount is likely to be spent on the Soil Erosion Schemes under the remaining period of the First Five Year Plan;

(b) the steps that have so far been taken in this connection;

(c) the steps that are proposed to be taken during the remaining period of the First Five Year Plan and the Second Five Year Plan; and

(d) whether any priorities have been fixed for the implementation of these schemes?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) About rupees one crore.

(b) A Central Soil Conservation Board was set up in December, 1953 and State Soil Conservation Boards have also been set up in most of the States for examining Soil Conservation Schemes and co-ordinating the work in the States. A desert Afforestation Research Station has been established and it has been decided to organise regional Research Demonstration and Training Centres for Soil Conservation. Soil Conservation Schemes received from the State Governments, have been scrutinised by the Central Board and financial assistance afforded for implementing approved schemes.

(c) It is proposed to continue the activities of the Board on the same lines during the remaining period of the first Five Year Plan. In particular, Research Centres in the following regions, which will be run directly by the Board, will have been fully organised:—

(i) *Problem areas of the Siwaliks and the Himalayan region.*—The Centre is being set up at Dehra Dun with a Sub-Centre at Chandigarh.

(ii) *Ravine areas.*—The Centre is being set up at Kotah. A sub-Centre is also proposed to be set up in *Kotar* land of Gujerat.

(iii) *Black cotton Soil area.*—This Centre will be for black soils derived from granite and will be located at Bellary.

(iv) *The Nilgiris area.*—The Centre will be set up at Ootacamund for conducting research into the Soil Conservation problems of the hilly tracts in the South.

For the remaining two regions, *viz.*, (i) river valley areas in North India and (ii) lateritic soils the research work already being done by the

D.V.C. at Hazaribagh and the Research Station set up by the Hyderabad Government at Sahibnagar will be given substantial financial assistance to enable them to continue their work on an expanded basis.

The first batch of Soil Conservation workers of the State Governments will be trained at the Centres of the Board. Loans and grants for approved Soil Conservation Schemes of the State Governments will continue to be given.

During the period of the Second Five Year Plan it is proposed to expand the Scale of activities considerably. Proposals to this end are under consideration.

(d) Schemes for research, demonstration and training in soil conservation and for undertaking soil conservation measures in the problem areas are being given priority.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

79. Shri Ibrahim: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of population covered by the Agricultural Co-operative Societies in India; and

(b) the number of big farms and agricultural co-operative societies respectively in India?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The percentage of agricultural population covered by Agricultural Co-operative Societies in India was 16 as on 30th June 1952, which is the latest date for which figures are available.

(b) Information in regard to the number of big farms in India is not available. There were 1,52,300 Agricultural Co-operative Societies in India at the end of June, 1952.

BOMBAY LABOUR APPELLATE TRIBUNAL

80. Shri N. A. Borkar: Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of awards given by the Bombay Labour Appellate Tribunal set up by the Central Government under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 up-to-date;

(b) the number of cases of Madhya Pradesh in which the awards have been given;

(c) the number of cases of Madhya Pradesh in which the awards have not been given as yet; and

(d) how much time it will take to give the awards in the remaining cases?

The Minister of Labour (Shri K. K. Dasai): (a) Till the end of October 1954, the number of decisions given by the Bombay Bench of the Labour Appellate Tribunal, constituted under the Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Act, 1950, in appeals from awards is 878.

(b) Twenty-six.

(c) Nine.

(d) A second Bench is being set up at Bombay very shortly and it is hoped that the pending appeals will be disposed of expeditiously.

RAILWAY SERVICES

81. Shri Lakshmidhar Jena: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the total mileage of existing railways in Orissa State;

(b) the total annual income of the Eastern Railway;

(c) whether Government are aware of the popular demand for having a Divisional Headquarters situated in Orissa; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Statistics of railway mileages under each railway administration are compiled annually but statistics of such mileages in each State are not compiled. Attention of the hon. Member is, however, invited to the similar information specially collected and supplied in answer to Unstarred Question No. 508 for 10th December, 1952 by Shri B. N. S. Deo.

(b) Information not available due to apportionment of Railway-wise earnings not having been made during 1952-53 and 1953-54, i.e., since formation of the Eastern Railway.

(c) Certain representations had been received some time ago.

(d) The views have been noted and would be given due consideration if and when an occasion arises.

TUBE WELLS

82. Shri Tushar Chatterjea: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the companies to which contracts for digging tube-wells, exploratory as well as production, have been given in each State;

(b) the number of companies which are (i) Indian-owned and (ii) foreign-owned; and

(c) the rates per tube-well paid to each of these companies and the main terms of the contract with them?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The construction of 350 exploratory tube-wells is being done departmentally by the Government of India. Information regarding production of tube wells is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 20.]

(b) None of these companies is Indian-owned.

(c) The cost of each standard tube-well of 300 feet. depth developed upto transformer stage under T.C.M. Programme 1952 is Rs. 29,000 and under T.C.M. Programme 1953 is Rs. 26,100.

Information regarding the main terms of the contract is placed on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 20.]

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE MARKETS ACT

83. Shri Bahadur Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the names of the States where the Agricultural Produce Markets Act has not been enforced so far?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): The following State Governments have not as yet enforced the Agricultural Produce Markets Act:—

Part 'A' States.

1. Assam
2. West Bengal.
3. Bihar.
4. Uttar Pradesh.
5. Orissa.

Part 'B' States.

6. Saurashtra.
7. Rajasthan.
8. Travancore-Cochin.

Part 'C' States.

9. Ajmer.
10. Bhopal.
11. Coorg.
12. Himachal Pradesh.
13. Delhi.
14. Kutch.
15. Manipur.
16. Tripura.
17. Vindhya Pradesh.

Part 'D' States.

18. Andaman Islands.

POLIOMYELITIS

84. Shri Bahadur Singh: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of Poliomyelitis reported during September, October and November 1954 in the country; and

(b) the number that proved fatal?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) 47 cases of poliomyelitis were treated in different hospitals in nine Part 'A' States and three of the Part 'C' States viz., Delhi Ajmer and Coorg, during the month

of September, 1954. Information for the months of October and November has not yet been received except from Madhya Pradesh which reported 'no case' during October, 1954.

(b) No information has been received from any State except Bombay which reported three deaths during September, 1954.

IMPHAL TEMENGLONG ROAD

85. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of construction work on the Imphal Temenglong Road upto the present time;

(b) whether the above work is behind schedule;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the measures taken to expedite the construction of this road?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) 63 per cent. upto 30th September 1954 on the first section of the road *viz.*, upto mile 27 while the work on the second section from mile 27 to 45 has been recently started.

(b) No.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS

86. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have finalised the scheme for the construction of the following roads:

(i) Ukhrul road, and

(ii) Shangshak-Humine road;

(b) if so, the amount allotted for each;

(c) the scheduled time by which the construction of the roads will be commenced and completed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (c). Both are already existing roads. Some works of improvement like shingling, metalling, surface painting and provision of cross-drainage works, wherever necessary, have however been included in the current five-year programme. Some of these improvement works have already been executed, while others are in progress or will be taken up in the near future.

(b) The amounts provided in the five-year plan are—

Ukhrul Road Rs. 8·88 lakhs.

Shangshak-Humine Road: Rs. 0.40 lakh.

RESERVATION OF BERTHS

87. Shri R. S. Diwan: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of second class berths in the through bogie from Hyderabad to Delhi on the 3rd and 4th March, 1954;

(b) the number of berths reserved on each of these two days; and

(c) the amount of penalty collected on each ticket on these two days for cancellation of the reservations?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) 12 on both the days, *viz.*, 3rd and 4th March, 1954.

(b) All the 12 berths were reserved on both these days.

(c) There was no cancellation of reservations on the 3rd March, 1954. On the 4th March, 1954, five passengers for whom reservations had been made did not travel. No applications for refund of fares in this connection have so far been received. As such, the question of penalty does not arise.

HOMOEOPATHY

88. Shri Mahodaya: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the answer given to starred question No. 502 asked on the 1st March, 1954 and state the steps taken by Government to implement the resolution of the Central Council of Health on the

recommendations of the *Ad hoc* Committee for research in Homoeopathic Medicines with regard to

(i) the manufacture and standardization of Homoeopathic Drugs;

(ii) the Regulation of the practice of Homoeopathy;

(iii) the utilization of Homoeopaths in Health Services; and

(iv) the establishment of a Central Council of Homoeopaths?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): No such resolution as stated in the question was passed by the Central Council of Health.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

90. Th. Jugal Kishore Sinha: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Co-operative Societies of Railway employees and vendors on the North Eastern Railway; and

(b) the facilities granted by Government for the efficient working and development of these Societies?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a)

(1) Railway Employees Consumer Co-operative Societies. 2

(2) Railway Employees' Co-operative Credit Societies 7

(3) Railway Employees' Insurance/Provident Fund Societies 1

(4) Vendors' Societies 1

(b) (1) *Consumer Co-operative Societies*—.

(i) Accommodation is provided at a nominal rent of Rs. 1 p.m.

(ii) 50 per cent. of the Establishment and Administrative expenditure is borne by the Railways for the first three years.

(iii) Leasing of Railway land for construction of shops at nominal rent.

(iv) Special passes to the members of the Managing Committees for attending meetings.

(v) Special casual leave to the members of the Managing Committees for attending meetings.

(vi) Permission to run canteens in the Railway Offices and other establishments, except those provided under the Factories Act—1948.

(vii) Deduction of share money in instalments through pay sheets free of charge.

(viii) Pass and Privilege Ticket Order facilities to employees of the societies on home and foreign lines.

(ix) Supply of electricity at concessional rates.

(x) Co-operative Inspectors have been appointed to give guidance for the proper functioning of the stores.

(2) *Co-operative Credit Societies.*—(i) Recovery of dues through salary bills of members, in the case of societies recognised by the Railway Administration.

(ii) Pass and Privilege Ticket Order facilities for employees of the Societies available both over the home and foreign lines.

(iii) Pass facilities for members of the Managing Committees to attend meetings.

(iv) Special casual leave for members of the Managing Commitees to attend meetings.

(v) Provision of accommodation at reasonable rent in Railway premises.

(3) *Insurance/Provident Fund Societies.*—The recoveries of the dues of the Society are being made through the pay sheets of the employees.

(4) *Vendors' Societies.*—No special preference or special facilities are given.

UNIFORMS FOR RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

91. Th. Jugal Kishore Sinha: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of cloth and sewing charges for the uniforms supplied to Railway Staff of the North Eastern Railway during 1952-53 and 1953-54;

(b) the names of the selected and other contractors who had given tenders with the rates at which they had offered to prepare and supply garments to the employees;

(c) whether it is a fact that employees have to pay additional charges before the uniforms supplied by Railways are made fit for their use; and

(d) whether they prefer to take cloth instead of ready-made uniforms?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

NAINITAL EXPRESS TRAIN

92. Shri G. L. Chandhary: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Nainital Express train running between Lucknow and Kathgodam is going to be cancelled from the 15th November, 1954; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) Normally from 15th November to 14th March, when traffic from and to the Hills diminishes considerably, the Nainital Express trains run between Lucknow and Bareilly only but they have two through Lucknow-Kathgodam bogie coaches which are hauled on the Bareilly-Kathgodam section by the Kumaon Express trains. For this winter, however, it has been found necessary to cancel the Nainital Express trains, so that the locomotives thus released will be available for additional trains required to be run for the movement of high priority traffic for the construction of Dibrugarh Protection Revetment and rehabilitation works in the flood affected areas. There will still be two passenger trains each way between Lucknow and Bareilly and two through Lucknow-Kathgodam bogie coaches will run by trains Nos. 450/211 and 212/449.

DRUG RESEARCH LABORATORIES

93. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Drug Research laboratories in the country and the names of the States where they are located; and

(b) the results obtained from their researches so far?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

ENDEMIC GOITRE

94. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the areas most affected by endemic goitre in the country; and

(b) the steps that Government propose to take to combat this disease?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) Goitre occurs endemically all along the Northern frontiers of India. The Southern slopes of the Himalayas covering an area of over 1,500 miles are hyper-endemic areas of goitre. Starting from Gilgit and Chitral in Kashmir the goitre belt passes from the Kangra valley in the Punjab through the Himalayan tract of Tehri Grahwal, Almora and Nainital and the sub-Himalayan tract of Baharaich, Gonda, Basti and Gorakhpur in Uttar Pradesh to the Champaran and Purnea districts of Bihar and Dinajpur and Rangpur districts in North Bengal, and the Naga and Lushai hills in Assam. The belt extends further to the North to include

the States of Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan. Apart from a small focus in the Tribes of Ranchi plateau goitre is rare elsewhere in India.

(b) The Government of India have been advised that Goitre can be controlled by administering iodine in small quantities. This can best be done by iodising salt which is consumed both by rich and poor. It has accordingly been decided to carry out an initial goitre survey in three areas in Kangra district. Subsequently iodised salt will be distributed in two of the three areas for a period of 5 years followed by a final survey in all the three areas. The future line of action will be decided in the light of the findings of that Survey.

NEW ROADS

95. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) the mileage of new roads constructed by the Central Government from the 1st April, 1950 to the 31st October, 1954;

(b) the names of the places where they have been constructed; and

(c) the amount spent thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) About 2,000 miles including the 2 ft. 4 ft., and 6 ft., tracks cut in Himachal Pradesh and Bilaspur.

(b) The new roads constructed are in the following States, namely: Andhra, Bihar; Bombay; Madhya Pradesh; Madras; Orissa; Punjab; Uttar Pradesh; West Bengal; Saurashtra; Rajasthan; Delhi; Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Manipur, North East Frontier Area; Tripura; Ajmer; Bhopal; Himachal Pradesh including Bilaspur, Vindhya Pradesh, and Kutch.

(c)—

	Amount Rs. Lakhs	Period	Remarks
(i) On National Highways	360·77	From 1st April 1950 to 30th June 1954.	Figures of further expenditure upto 31st October 1954 are not available
(ii) On Roads other than National Highways	348·12	From 1st April 1950 to 31st March 1954	Figures of further expenditure upto 31st October 1954 are not available

GROW MORE FOOD SCHEMES

96. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the money spent by the Central Government on the Grow More Food Campaign upto the 31st October, 1954?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): The expenditure incurred by the Central Government from 1943-44 to 1952-53 inclusive, was about Rs. 54·34 crores. The figures of actual expenditure in the subsequent years are not available.

INDEX
TO
LOK SABHA DEBATES—PART I
Volume VI, No. I.
16TH NOVEMBER, 1954

A

ABORIGINAL(S)—
Question *re*—
Adivasiyon ke punarvas ki suvidhyen. (आदिवासियों के पुनर्वास की सुविधायें) 68.

ACCIDENT(S)—
Question *re*—
Boat—. 83.
See also "Railway Accident(s)".

ACT(S)—
Question *re*—
Agricultural Produce Markets. ——. 99-100.

ADVISER(S)—
Question *re*—
—to the Planning Commission. 66-67.

AERODROME(S)—
Question *re*—
Vijayawada air port. 23-24.

AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING—
Question *re*—
Apprentices in—. 91.

AFGHANISTAN—
Question *re*—
Indians in—. 59.

AFRICA—
Question *re*—
Migration of Indians. 65.

AGENCY(IES)—
Question *re*—
Purchasing—. 68-69.

AGREEMENT(S)—
Question *re*—
International Wheat Board. 3-5.
Trade between Ladakh and Central Asia. 53.

AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY(IES)—
Question *re*—
Co-operative societies. 97.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR—
Question *re*—
Khetihar Mazdoor. (खेतिहर मजदूर) 20-21.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE—
Question *re*—
—— Markets Act. 99-100.

AGRICULTURE—
Question *re*—
Indian delegation to U.S.S.R. 28-29.

AIRCRAFT(S)—
Question *re*—
Airworthiness certificates. 78.
Purchase of—. 86.

AIR-LINE (S)—
Question *re*—
Vayu pramandalon ka rashtriyakaran. (वायु प्रमण्डलों का राष्ट्रीकरण) 16.
Vijayawada Air Port. 24.

AIRLINES CORPORATION(S)—
Question *re*—
Working of the air corporations. 56.

AIR-PORT (S)—
See "Aerodrome(s)".

AIR-TRAVEL—

Question *re*—

International Philatelic Exhibition. 56-57.

ALL INDIA RADIO—

See "Raidio, All India".

ALLOWANCE(S)—

Question *re*—

Sugar industry. 14-15.

AMERICA, UNITED STATES OF—

Question *re*—

U.S. Military aid to Pakistan. 36.

ANDHRA—

Question *re*—

River Krishna Project. 42.

Water supply and sanitation schemes. 5-6.

APPELLATE TRIBUNAL(S)—

See "Tribunal(s)".

APPRENTICES—

——in aeronautical engineering. 91.

ASIA, SOUTH-EAST—

Question *re*—

W.H.O. Regional Committee for —. 55.

ASSISTANCE—

Question *re*—

Industrial Housing Scheme, Madhya Pradesh. 70.

Shifting of sugar factories. 57-58.

AUTONOMOUS BODY (IES)—

Question *re*—

Swayatashasi sansthayen. (स्वायत्त शासी संस्थायें) 33.

AWARD(S)—

Question *re*—

Bombay Labour Appellate Tribunal. 97-98.

AZAD, SHRI BHAGWAT JHA—

Question *re*—

Shifting of sugar factories. 57-58.

Steel plant. 35.

B

BAGDI, SHRI MAGANLAL—

Question by—

W.H.O. Regional Committee for South-East Asia. 55.

BAHADUR SINGH, SHRI—

Question by—

Agricultural Produce Markets Act. 99-100.

Film "Bhowani Junction". 49-50.

Poliomyelitis. 100-101.

BAMANIA RAILWAY STATION—

Question *re*—

Bamania Railway Station. (बामन्या रेलवे स्टेशन) 95.

BANGALORE—

Question *re*—

Medical School, ——. 94.

BAREILLY-KATHGODAM SECTION—

Question *re*—

Nainital Express Train. 105-06.

BASU, SHRI K. K.—

Question (Supplementary) by—

Central Council of Local Self-Government. 3.

Industrial Committee for jute. 18.

Unemployment insurance. 32.

BELDANGA, RAILWAY STATION—

Question *re*—

Beldanga Railway Station. 92.

BENGAL—

Question *re*—

Coal. 59-60.

BHAKRA-NANGAL DAM PROJECT—

Question *re*—

Bhakra-Nangal Project. 46.

BHEEKHA BHAI, SHRI—

Question by—

National highways in Rajasthan. 92-93.

Rail link. 92.

Tea Board. 67.

Tea industry in Kangra. 67.

Telegraph facilities in Rajasthan. 93.

"BHOWANI JUNCTION", FILM—
See "Film (s)".

BIHAR—
Question *re*—
Coal. 59-60.
Crimes on railways. 21-22.
Damage to crops. 77.
Price of sugar-cane. 19-20.
Rail link between Sakri and Hasanpur Road. 77-78.

BILL(S)—
Question *re*—
Adarsh Jan-swasth Vidheyak. (आदर्श जन-स्वास्थ्य विधेयक) 75.

BOARD(S),
Badh Niyantran Board. (बाढ़ नियन्त्रण बोर्ड) 48.
Tea—. 67.
See also "Central Silk Board" and "International Wheat Board".

BOAT(S)—
Question *re*—
—accident. 83.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT—
Question *re*—
Displaced railway employees. 58.

BOMBAY LABOUR APPELLATE TRIBUNAL—
Question *re*—
Bombay Labour Appellate Tribunal. 97-98.

BORDER INCIDENT(S)—
Question *re*—
Border incidents. 58-59.

BORKAR, SHRI N. A.—
Question by—
Bombay Labour Appellate Tribunal. 97-98.
Industrial Housing Scheme, Madhya Bharat. 70.

BOSE, SHRI P. C.—
Question by—
Coal washeries. 40-41.
Unemployment insurance. 32.

BRITAIN—
Question *re*—
Steel plant. 35.

BUNGALOW (S)—
Question *re*—
Diplomatic Enclave. 71.

C

CALCUTTA—
Question *re*—
Service conditions of — dock workers. 29-30.

CAPITAL—
Question *re*—
Second Five Year Plan. 30-31.

CEMENT—
Question *re*—
Cement ke karkhane. (सीमेंट के कारखाने) 69.

CENTRAL COUNCIL OF HEALTH—
Question *re*—
Homoeopathy. 102-03.

CENTRAL COUNCIL OF LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT—
Question *re*—
Central Council of Local Self-Government. 2-3.

CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—
Question *re*—
Houses built in Delhi. 62-63.

CENTRAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, KASAULI—
Question *re*—
Chaturth shreni ke karmcharion ki vardi. (चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की वर्दी) 87.

CENTRAL RICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE—
Question *re*—
——, Cuttack. 18.

CENTRAL SILK BOARD—
Question *re*—
Central Silk Board. 65-66.

CENTRAL TRACTOR ORGANISATION—

Question *re*—
Central Tractor Organisation. 47-48.

CENTRE (S)—

See "National Extension Service Centre (s)".

CERAMICS—

Question *re*—
China clay factory. 73-74.
Glass and—. 70.

CERTIFICATES OF AIRWORTHINESS—

Question *re*—
Airworthiness Certificates. 78.

CEYLON—

Question *re*—
Lanka men Bharateea. (लंका में भारतीय) 53-54.

CHARAK, TH. LAKSHMAN SINGH—

Question by—
Cottage industries in Jammu and Kashmir. 39.

CHATTERJEA, SHRI TUSHAR—

Question by—
Diplomatic Enclave. 71.
Industrial Committee for jute 17-18.
Service conditions of Calcutta Dock workers. 29-30.
Tube wells. 99.

CHAUDHARY, SHRI G. L.—

Question by—
China clay factory. 73-74.
Indian High Commission, Karachi. 47.
Nainital Express Train. 105-06.
Scheduled Caste employees in A.I.R. 74.

CHAUDHURI, SHRI R. K. —

Question by—
Central Silk Board. 65-66
Conveyance to postal peons. 90-91.
'Express Delivery' letters. 90
Postal facilities. 57.

CHAUDHURI, SHRI T. K.—

Question by—
Advisers to the Planning Commission. 66-67.
Apprentices in aeronautical engineering. 91.
Beldanga railway station. 92.
Damodar Valley Corporation 66.
U.N. General Assembly. 44-45.

CHILLIES—

Question *re*—
Chillies. 54.

CHINA—

Question *re*—
Trade between Ladakh and Central Asia. 53.

CHOWDARY, SHRI C. R.—

Question by—
Chillies. 54.
Projects under the First Five Year Plan. 51-52.
River Krishna Project. 42.
Supply of Pakistan rice to Travancore-Cochin. 15-16.
Question (Supplementary) by—
Vijayawada air port. 24.

COAL—

Question *re*—
Coal. 50, 59-60.

COAL TRADERS'—

Question *re*—
—— strike in Delhi. 8-9.

COAL WASHERY(IES)—

Question *re*—
Coal washeries. 40-41.

COLLIERY(IES), GOVERNMENT—

Question *re*—
Coal. 50.

COLOMBO PLAN—

Question *re*—
Training in Local Self-Government. 10-11.

COLONY (IES)—
Question *re*—
Dilli ke doodh walon ke rehne ke liye alag basti. (दिल्ली के दूध वालों के रहने के लिये अलग बस्ती) 1-2.

COMMITTEE(S)—
Question *re*—
Coal washeries. 40-41.
Flying clubs in India. 7-8.
Hand pounding of rice. 37.
Industrial —— for jute. 17-18.

COMMUNICATION(S)—
Question *re*—
Second Five Year Plan. 30-31.

COMMUNITY PROJECT(S)—
Question *re*—
Village level workers. 9-10.

COMPANY (IES)—
Question *re*—
Tube wells. 99.

COMPENSATION—
Question *re*—
Vayu pramandalon ka rashtriyakaran. (वायु प्रमण्डलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण) 16.

CONFERENCE(S)—
Question *re*—
Central Council of Local Self-Government. 2-3.

CONSTRUCTION—
Question *re*—
—of roads. 101-02.
Imphal-Temenglong Road. 101.
New roads. 107-08.
See also "Railway construction work".

CONSUMPTION—
Question *re*—
Per capita—of food. 75-76.

CONTOUR BUND—
Question *re*—
Contour Bund. 71.

CONTRACT(S)—
Question *re*—
Tube wells. 99.
Uniforms for railway employees. 105.

CONTRACTOR(S)—
See "Contract(s)".

CONTROL—
Question *re*—
Coal. 59-60.

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING—
See "Farming".

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (IES)—
Question *re*—
Co-operative societies. 97.
See also "Railway Co-operative Society (ies)".

COORG—
Question *re*—
Kutiyala Power Project. 41.

CORRUPTION—
Question *re*—
—amongst railway employees. 58.

COTTAGE INDUSTRY (IES)—
Question *re*—
—in Jammu and Kashmir. 39.
Village industries workers. 39.

COUNCIL(S)—
Question *re*—
Central—of Local Self-Government. 2-3.

CRIME(S)—
Question *re*—
—— on railways. 21-22, 85, 86-87.
Railway men apradh. (रेलवे में अपराध) 87.

CROP(S)—
Question *re*—
Damage to—. 77.

CUTTACK—
Question *re*—
Central Rice Research Institute ——. 18.

D

DABHI, SHRI—
Question by—
Foreign liquor. 39.
Second Five Year Plan. 50-51.

DAIRY FARM(S)—
Question *re*—
Dilli Rajya Dairy Vikas. (दिल्ली राज्य डेयरी विकास) 79.

DAMAGE—
Question *re*—
—to crops. 77.
DAMAR, SHRI—
Question by—
Adivasiyon ke punarvas ki suvidhayen. (आदिवासियों के पुनर्वास की सुविधायें) 68.
Bamania Railway Station. (बामन्या रेलवे स्टेशन) 95.
Bharat ki Fransisi Bastiyon ka kshetraphal. (भारत की फ्रांसीसी बस्तियों का क्षेत्रफल) 71-72.
Telephone ki suvidhayen (टेलीफोन की सुविधाये) 94.
DAMODAR VALLEY CORPORATION—
Question *re*—
Damodar Valley Corporation. 66.
DAS, SHRI B. K.—
Question by—
Salt. 43-44.
DAS, SHRI NIDHI RAM—
Question *re*—
Central Silk Board. 65-66.
DAS, SHRI S. N.—
Question by—
Apartheid. 34.
Central Council of Local Self-Government. 2-3.
Dilli Rajya Dairy Vikas (दिल्ली राज्य डेयरी विकास) 79.
Film "Bhowani Junction". 49-50.
Lanka men Bhartiya. (लंका में भारतीय) 53-54.
Tiddi ke nash ke liya upaiya. (टिड्डी के नाश के लिए उपाय) 25-27.
Question (Supplementary) by—
Production of fruits. 28.
Water supply and sanitation schemes. 8.
DAS, SHRI SARANGADHAR—
Question by—
Price of sugar-cane. 19-20.
DAS, SHRI SARANGADHAR—*contd.*
Question by—*contd.*
Production of sugar. 90.
Rural electrification. 44.
Shifting of sugar factories to the South. 89-90.
Question (Supplementary) by—
Supply of Pakistan rice to Travancore-Cochin. 16.
DEARNESS ALLOWANCE(S)—
Question *re*—
Merger of —. 81.
DELEGATION(S)—
Question *re*—
Indian—to U.S.S.R. 28-29.
U.N. General Assembly. 44-45.
DELHI—
Question *re*—
Coal traders' strike in Delhi. 8-9.
Dilli ke doodh walon ke rehne ke liye alag basti. (दिल्ली के दूध वालों के रहने के लिये अलग बस्ती) 1-2.
Dilli Rajya Dairy Vikas. (दिल्ली राज्य डेयरी विकास) 79.
Houses built in—. 62-63.
Karol Bagh men Telephone Exchange. (करोल बाग में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज) 87-88.
Telephone operators in —— exchanges. 55-56.
Visthapit vyaktiyon ko makan binane ke liye rin. (विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को मकान बनाने के लिये ऋण) 42-43
DELHI-HYDERABAD TRAINS—
Question *re*—
Reservation of berths. 102.
DHULEKAR, SHRI—
Question (Supplementary) by—
Jan-swasthya aur aushdhopachar. (जन-स्वास्थ्य और औषधोपचार) 23.
DIPLOMATIC ENCLAVE—
Question *re*—
Diplomatic Enclave. 71.
DISEASE(S)—
Question *re*—
Endemic Goitre. 106-07.

DISPLACED PERSON(S)—
Question *re*—
Adivasiyon ke punarvas ki suvidhayen (आदिवासियों के पुनर्वास की सुविधायें) 68.
Displaced railway employees. 58.
Houses built in Delhi. 62-63.

DIWAN, SHRI R. S.—
Question by—
Contour bund. 71.
Reservation of berths. 102.

DOCK(S)—
Question *re*—
Service conditions of Calcutta—workers. 29-30.

DOHAD—
Question *re*—
Rail link. 92.

DRAMA(S)—
Question *re*—
Radio Month. 72-73.

DRUG(S)—
Question *re*—
Homoeopathy. 102-03.

DRUG RESEARCH LABORATORY (IES)—
Question *re*—
Drug Research Laboratories. 106.

DWIVEDI, SHRI M. L.—
Question by—
Adarsh Jan-swasthya Vidheyak (आदर्श जन स्वास्थ्य विधेयक)
Badh ki rok-tham ke Prashikshan ka karyakram (बाढ़ के रोकथाम के प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम) 32.
Badh Niyantran Board. (बाढ़ नियन्त्रण बोर्ड) 48.
Dilli ke doodh walon ke rehne ke liye alag basti (दिल्ली के दूध वालों के रहने के लिये अलग बस्ती) 1-2.
Dilli Rajya Dairy Vikas. (दिल्ली राज्य डेयरी विकास) 79.

DWIVEDI, SHRI M. L.—*contd.*—
Question by—*contd.*
Jan-swasthya aur aushdhopachar. (जन-स्वास्थ्य और औषधोपचार) 22-23.
Nai railway lainen. (नई रेलवे लाइनें) 80.

E

EASTERN RAILWAY—
See "Railway, Eastern".

EDUCATION—
Question *re*—
Medical —— Association. 93-94.
Medical School, Bangalore. 94.

ELECTRICITY—
Question *re*—
Rural electrification. 44.

EMPLOYEE(S)—
Question *re*—
Damodar Valley Corporation. 66.
See also "Railway Employee(s)".
also "Government Employee(s)"

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE(S)—
Question *re*—
Employment Exchanges. 80-81.

ENQUIRY COMMITTEE(S)—
Question *re*—
Unemployment insurance. 82.

EROSION—
Question *re*—
Soil —— schemes. 95-97.

EXHIBITION(S)—
Question *re*—
Antar-rashtriya ticket-sangreh Pradarshni (अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय टिकट-संग्रह प्रदर्शनी 56.
International Philatelic—. 56-57.

EX-NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY—
See "Railway, Ex-Nizam's State".

EXPENDITURE—

Question *re*—

Contour bund. 71.

Plant protection work. 6-7.

Tiddi ke nash ke liye upaya (टिड्डी के नाश के लिये उपाय) 25-27.

EXPORT(S)—

Question *re*—

Chillies. 54.

—— of tea. 35-36.

Jute packing material. 61.

Production of fruits. 27-28.

EXPORT DUTY—

Question *re*—

Rubber. 61-62.

EXPRESS DELIVERY LETTER(S)—

See 'Postal Mail'.

F

FACILITY(IES)—

Question *re*—

Telegraph—in Rajasthan. 93.

Telephone ki suvidhayen (टेलीफोन की सुविधायें) 94.

FACTORY(IES)—

Question *re*—

Cement ke karkhane (सीमेंट के कारखाने) 69.

China clay ——. 73-74.

Locomotive—. 31.

Newsprint—. 39-40.

Second Five Year Plan. 30-31

Shifting of sugar—. 57-58.

Shifting of sugar—to the South. 89-90.

FARM(S)—

Question *re*—

Co-operative societies. 97.

FARMING—

Question *re*—

Co-operative ——. 12-14.

FILM(S)—

Question *re*—

—"Bhowani Junction". 49-50.

FILM PRODUCER(S)—

Question *re*—

Foreign—. 38.

FIVE YEAR PLANS—

Question *re*—

Milk. 24-25.

Plant protection work. 6-7.

Projects under the First —— 52.

Soil erosion schemes. 95-97.

FIVE YEAR PLAN, SECOND—

Question *re*—

Second Five Year Plan. 30-31. 50-51.

FLOOD(S)—

Question *re*—

Badh ki rok-tham ke prashikshan ka karyakram (बाढ़ की रोक-थाम के प्रशिक्षण का कार्यक्रम) 32.

Badh Niyantran Board (बाढ़ नियन्त्रण बोर्ड) 48.

Breaches in the railway lines. 76-77.

Damage to crops. 77.

FLYING CLUB(S)—

Question *re*—

—in India. 7-8.

FOOD—

Question *re*—

Grow More—Scheme. 108.

Per capita consumption of ——. 75-76.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL ORGANISATION—

Question *re*—

Tiddi ke nash ke liye upaya (टिड्डी के नाश के लिये उपाय) 25-27.

FOREIGN CAPITAL—

See "Capital".

FOREIGN COUNTRY (IES)—
Question *re*—
Foreign treaties. 63.
Glass and Ceramics. 70.
Jan-swastha aur aushadhopachar. (जन-स्वास्थ्य और औषधोपचार) 22-23.

FOREIGN EXPERT(S)—
Question *re*—
W.H.O. Regional Committee for South East Asia. 55.

FOREIGN POSSESSION(S)—
Question *re*—
Bharat ki Fransisi Bastiyon ka kshetrefal (भारत की फ्रांसीसी बस्तियों का क्षेत्रफल) 71-72.

FOREIGNER (S)—
Question *re*—
Foreign film producers. 38.
Pharmaceutical industry. 60-61.

FRENCH POSSESSIONS—
See "Foreign Possession (s)".

FRUIT (S)—
Question *re*—
Production of—. 27-28.

G

GANNAVARAM—
Question *re*—
Vijayawada air port. 23-24.

GIDWANI, SHRI—
Question by—
Houses built in Delhi. 62-63.
Production of fruits. 27-28.
Tea (Prices). 40.
Village level workers. 9-10.

GLASS—
Question *re*—
—and ceramics. 70.

GOITRE—
Question *re*—
Endemic ——. 106-07.

GOPALAN, SHRI A. K.—
Question by—
Kutiyala Power Project. 41.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE (S)—
Question *re*—
Chaturtha shreni ke karmchariyon ki vardi. (चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की वर्दी) 87.
Houses built in Delhi. 62-63.
Scheduled Caste employees in A.I.R. 74.

GOVIND DAS, SETH—
Question by—
Steel plant. 35.
Swayattshasi sansthayen (स्वायत्त-शासी संस्थायें) 88.
Vayu pramandalon ka rashtriya-karan. (वायु प्रमण्डलों का राष्ट्रीय करण) 16.
Question (Supplementary) by—
Co-operative farming. 13.
Milk. 25.

GRANT (S)—
Question *re*—
Central Silk Board. 65-66.
Co-operative farming. 12-14.
Cottage industries in Jammu and Kashmir. 39.
Production of fruits. 27-28.
Rural electrification. 44.

GROW MORE FOOD SCHEME (S)—
Question *re*—
Grow More Food Schemes. 108.

GUPTA, SHRI SADHAN—
Question by—
Rehabilitation of Muslims. 37-38.
Question (Supplementary) by—
International Wheat Board. 5.
Service conditions of Calcutta Dock workers. 30.

GURUPADASWAMY, SHRI M. S.—
Question by—
Jute packing material. 61.
Purchase of aircraft. 86.
Rubber. 61-62.
Security Council. 36.

H

HASANPUR ROAD—
Question *re*—
Rail link between Sakri and ——. 77-78.

HEALTH—
Question *re*—
Adarsh Jan-Swasthya Vidheyak. (आदर्श जन स्वास्थ्य विधेयक) 75.
Jan-swasthya aur aushadho-pachar. (जन-स्वास्थ्य और औषधोपचार) 22-23.

HEDA, SHRI—
Question by—
Working of the air corporations. 56.

HEM RAJ, SHRI—
Question by—
Drug research laboratories. 106.
Endemic Goitre. 106-07.
Iodine salt. 74.

HINDI—
Question *re*—
—Time Table. 82.

HIRAKUD DAM PROJECT—
Question *re*—
Hirakud Dam Project. 51.

HOMOEOPATHY—
Question *re*—
Homoeopathy. 102-03.

HOUSE (S)—
Question *re*—
——built in Delhi. 82-83.
Housing schemes. 48-49.
Industrial Housing Scheme, Madhya Pradesh. 70.
Visthapit vyaktiyon ko makan banane ke liye rin. (विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को मकान बनाने के लिए ऋण) 42-43.

HUKAM SINGH, SARDAR—
Question by—
Employment Exchanges. 80-81.
Lanka men Bharateeya. (लंका में भारतीय) 53-54.
Purchases of stores. 33-34.

HYDERABAD-DELHI—TRAINS
Question *re*—
Reservation of berths. 102.

HYDERABAD STATE—
Question *re*—
Contour Bund. 71.

I

IBRAHIM, SHRI—
Question by—
Co-operative societies. 97.
Starch. 45-46.

IMPHAL—
Question *re*—
—— - Temenglong Road. 101.

IMPORT (S)—
Question *re*—
Foreign liquor. 39.
Glass and ceramics. 70.

INCOME—
Question *re*—
Antar rashtriya tickat-sangrah Pradarshni. (अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय टिकट संग्रह प्रदर्शनी) 56.

INDIA STORES DEPARTMENT, LONDON—
Question *re*—
Purchasing Agencies. 68-69.

INDIA SUPPLY MISSION, WASHINGTON—
Question *re*—
Purchasing Agencies. 68-69.

INDIAN (S)—
Question *re*—
—— in Afghanistan. 59.
Lanka men Bharateeya. (लंका में भारतीय) 53-54.
Migration of ——. 65.

INDIAN AIRLINES CORPORATION—
Question *re*—
Apprentices in aeronautical engineering. 91.
Purchase of aircraft. 86.

INDIA'S HIGH COMMISSION, KARACHI—

Question *re*—

Indian High Commission, Karachi. 47.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE(S)—

Question *re*—

Bombay Labour Appellate Tribunal. 97-98.

INDUSTRIAL HOUSING SCHEME—
See "Scheme (s)".

INDUSTRIAL PROJECT(S)—

Question *re*—

Second Five Year Plan. 50-51.

INDUSTRY(IES)—

Question *re*—

Indian delegation to U.S.S.R. 28-29.

—— in public sector. 49.

Pharmaceutical ——. 60-61.

Sugar. 14-15.

INSTITUTE(S)—

Question *re*—

Swayattshasi sansthayen. (स्वायत्त-शासी संस्थायें) 88.

INSURANCE—

Question *re*—

Unemployment ——. 32.

INTERNATIONAL WHEAT BOARD—

Question *re*—

International Wheat Board. 35-86.

IODINE, SALT—

See "Salt Iodine".

IQBAL SINGH, SARDAR—

Question by—

Airworthiness Certificates. 78.

Grow More Food schemes. 108.

New roads. 107-108.

Pilot licences. 78.

Post Offices in rural areas. 78-79.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR—

Question *re*—

Cottage industries in ——. 39.

JAYASHRI, SHRIMATI—

Question (Supplementary) by—

Village level workers. 10.

JENA, SHRI LAKSHMIDHAR—

Question by—

Railway services. 98-99.

JOSHI, SHRI KRISHNACHARYA—

Question by—

Flying clubs in India. 7-8.

Hindi Time Table. 82.

Lanka men Bharateeya. (लंका में भारतीय) 53-54.

U.S. Military aid to Pakistan. 36.

JUTE—

Question *re*—

Industrial Committee for —— 17-18.

JUTE PACKING MATERIAL—

Question *re*—

Jute packing material. 61.

K

KALKA-SIMLA RAILWAY LINE(S)—

Question *re*—

Diesel engine. (डीजल इंजन) 88.

KANGRA—

Question *re*—

Tea industries in ——. 45.

KAROL BAGH, DELHI—

Question *re*—

Karol Bagh men Telephone Exchange. (करोल बाग में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज) 87-88.

KATHGODAM-LUCKNOW RAILWAY SECTION—
Question *re*—
Nainital Express Train. 105-06.

KELAPPAN, SHRI—
Question by—
Chillies. 54.
Matches. 37.

KESHAVAIENGAR, SHRI—
Question by—
Matches. 37.

KHADI—
Question *re*—
Khadi. 64.

KOTDA—
Question *re*—
Telegraph facilities in Rajasthan. 93.

KRISHNA PROJECT—
See "River Valley Project (s)".

L

LABORATORY(IES)—
Question *re*—
Drug Research ——. 106.

LABOUR—
Question *re*—
Bombay —— Appellate Tribunal. 97-98.
Service conditions of Calcutta Dock workers. 29-30.
Sugar industry. 14-15.
Village industries workers. 39.
See "Agricultural Labour" also.

LADAKH—
Question *re*—
Trade between —— and Central Asia. 53.

LICENCE(S)—
Question *re*—
Pharmaceutical industry. 60-61.
Pilot ——. 78.

LINGAM, SHRI N. M.—
Question by—
Film "Bhowani Junction". 49-50.
Indian High Commission. Karachi. 47.

LIQUOR—
See "Wine (s)".

LOAN(S)—
Question *re*—
Dilli ke doodh walon ke rehne ke liye alag basti. (दिल्ली के दूध वालों के रहने के लिए अलग बस्ती) 1-2.
Production of fruits. 27-28.
Visthapit vyaktiyon ke makan banane ke liye rin. (विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के मकान बनाने के लिये ऋण) 42-43.

LOCAL BODY(IES)—
Question *re*—
Swayattshasi sansthayen. (स्वायत्त-शासी संस्थायें) 88.

LOCAL-SELF-GOVERNMENT—
Question *re*—
Central Council of ——. 2-3.
Training in ——. 10-11.

LOCUST (S)—
Question *re*—
Tiddi ke nash ke liye upaya. (टिड्डी के नाश के लिये उपाय) 25-27.

LOSS (ES)—
Question *re*—
Crimes on railways. 21-22.
Working of the air corporations. 56.

LUCKNOW—
Question *re*—
Nainital Express Train. 105-06.

M

MADHYA PRADESH—
Question *re*—
Bombay Labour Appellate Tribunal. 97-98.
Industrial Housing Scheme ——. 76.

MADRAS—
Vijayawada air port. 23-24
Question *re*—
Radio Month. 72-73.
MAHODAYA, SHRI—
Question by—
Homoeopathy. 102-03.
Newsprint. 46-47.
MALVIYA, PANDIT C. N.—
Question (Supplementary) by—
Training in Local Self-Government. 11.
MARKETS—
Question *re*—
Agricultural Produce —— Act. 99-100.
MASTER COMMITTEE—
See "Committee (s)".
MATCH(ES)—
Question *re*—
Matches. 37.
MEDICAL EDUCATION—
Question *re*—
Medical School, Bangalore. 94.
MEDICAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION—
Question *re*—
Medical Education Association. 93-94.
MEDICAL FACILITY(IES)—
Question *re*—
Jan-swasthya aur aushadhopachar. pachar. (जन-स्वास्थ्य और औषधोपचार) 22-23.
MEDICINE (S)—
"See "Drug(s)".
MIGRATION—
Question *re*—
—— of Indians. 65.
MILITARY AID—
Question *re*—
U.S. —— to Pakistan. 36.
MILK—
Question *re*—
Dilli Rajya Dairy Vikas. (दिल्ली राज्य डेयरी विकास) 79.
Milk. 24-25.
MILK-MAN(EN)—
Question *re*—
Dilli ke doodh walon ke rehne ke liye alag basti. (दिल्ली के दूध वालों के रहने के लिये अलग बस्ती) 1-2.
MILK MARKETING REPORT—
See "Report(s)".
MISHRA, SHRI BIBHUTI—
Question by—
Indian delegation to U.S.S.R. 28-29.
Khadi. 64.
Railway men apradh. (रेलवे में अपराध) 87.
Sugar industry. 14-15.
MORARKA, SHRI—
Question by—
Central Tractor Organisation. 47-48.
MUSLIM(S)—
Question *re*—
Rehabilitation of ——. 37-38.
MYSORE—
Question *re*—
Medical Education Association. 93-94.
Medical School, Bangalore. 94.
N.E.S. Centres. 67-68.

N

NAINITAL EXPRESS TRAIN—
See "Railway Train(s)".
NAMBIAR, SHRI—
Question by—
Glass and cermics. 70.
Question (Supplementary) by—
Service conditions of Calcutta Dock workers. 30.
Sugar industry. 14.
NANADAS, SHRI—
Question by—
"Annual Review of trade". 38.
Question (Supplementary) by—
Khetihar mazdoor. (खेतिहर मजदूर) 20.

NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE BLOCK(S)—

Question *re*—

—— in Punjab. 63-64.

NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE CENTRE(S)—

Question *re*—

N.E.S. Centres. 67-68.

NATIONAL HIGHWAY(S)—

Question *re*—

—— in Rajasthan. 92-93.

NATIONALISATION—

Question *re*—

Vayu pramandalon ka rashtriya-karan. (वायु प्रमण्डलों का राष्ट्रीय करण) 16.

Working of the air corporations. 56.

NAYAR, SHRI V. P.—

Question by—

Milk. 24-25.

Per capita consumption of food. 75-76.

Pharmaceutical industry. 60-61.

Plant protection work. 6-7.

NEWSPRINT—

Question *re*—

Newsprint. 46-47.

—— factory. 39-40.

NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY—

See "Railway, North-Eastern".

NORTHERN RAILWAY—

See "Railway, Northern".

O

ORISSA—

Question *re*—

Hirakud Dam Project. 51.

Railway services. 98-99.

P

PAKISTAN—

Question *re*—

Indian High Commission, Karachi. 47.

Supply of —— rice to Travancore-Cochin. 15-16.

U.S. Military aid to ——. 36.

PARLIAMENT, MEMBERS OF—

Question *re*—

Houses built in Delhi. 62-63.

PATIALA AND EAST PUNJAB STATES UNION—

Question *re*—

Bhakra-Nangal Project. 46.

PETALVAD—

Question *re*—

Telephone ki suvidhayen. (टेलीफोन की सुविधायें) 94.

PHALASIA—

Question *re*—

Telegraph facilities in Rajasthan. 93.

PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY—

Question *re*—

Pharmaceutical industry. 60-61.

PHILATELIC EXHIBITION—

Question *re*—

Anter-rashtuya ticket sangrah Pradarshni. (अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय टिकट-संग्रह प्रदर्शनी) 56.

International ——. 56-57.

PILOT(S)—

Question *re*—

Flying Clubs in India. 7-8.

—— licences. 78.

PLANNING COMMISSION—

Question *re*—

Advisers to the ——. 66-67.

Kutiyala Power Project. 41.

PLANT PROTECTION WORK—

Question *re*—

Plant protection work. 6-7.

POLIOMYELITIS—

Question *re*—

Poliomyelitis. 100-01.

PORT COMMISSIONER(S)—
Question *re*—
Service conditions of Calcutta Dock workers. 29-30.

POST OFFICE(S)—
Question *re*—
—— in rural areas. 78-79.

POSTAL EMPLOYEE(S)—
Question *re*—
Conveyance to postal peons. 90-91.

POSTAL FACILITY(IES)—
Question *re*—
Postal facilities. 57.

POSTAL MAIL—
Question *re*—
'Express Delivery' letters. 90.

POSTAL PEONS—
See "Postal Employee(s)".

POSTAL STAMP(S)—
Question *re*—
Anter-rashtriaya ticket-sangreh Pradarshni. (अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय टिकट-संग्रह प्रदर्शनी) 56.
International Philatelic Exhibition. 56-57.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—
Question *re*—
Conveyance to postal peons. 90-91.
Second Five Year Plan. 30-31.
Telegraph facilities in Rajasthan. 93.
Telephone ki suvidhayen. (टेलीफोन की सुविधायें) 94.

PRABHAKAR, SHRI NAVAL—
Question by—
Anter-rashtriaya ticket-sangreh Pradarshni. (अन्तराष्ट्रीय टिकट-संग्रह प्रदर्शनी) 56.
Chaturtha shreni ke karmchariyon ki vardi. (चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की वर्दी) 87.

PRABHAKAR, SHRI NAVAL—*contd.*—
Question by—*contd.*—
Diesel engine. (डीजल इंजन) 88.
Karol Bagh men Telephone Exchange. (करोल बाग में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज) 87-88.
Radio maas. (रेडियो मास) 64-65.
Visthapit vyaktiyon ko makan banane ke liye rin. (विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को मकान बनाने के लिये ऋण) 42-53.

PRICE(S)—
Question *re*—
International Wheat Board. 3-5.
—— of sugar-cane. 19-20.
Rubber. 61-62.
Supply of Pakistan rice to Travancore-Cochin. 15-16.
Tea ——. 40.

PRODUCTION—
Question *re*—
Coal. 50, 59-60.
Iodine salt. 74.
Milk. 24-25.
Newsprint. 46-47.
—— of fruits. 27-28.
—— of sugar. 90.

PROJECT(S)—
Question *re*—
Kutiyala Power ——. 41.
Second Five Year Plan. 50-51.
See also "River Valley Project(s)" also "Industrial Project(s)".

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE—
Question *re*—
Purchases of stores. 33-34.

PUBLIC SECTOR—
Question *re*—
Industries in ——. 49.

PUBLICITY—
Question *re*—
Radio maas. (रेडियो मास) 64-65.

PUNJAB—

Question *re*—
Border incidents. 58-59.
Industries in Public Sector. 49.
N.E.S. Blocks in ——. 63-64.
Visthapit vyaktiyon ko makan banane ke liye rin. (विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को मकान बनाने के लिये ऋण) 42-43.

PURCHASE(S)—

Question *re*—
International Wheat Board. 3-5.
—— of aircraft. 86.
—— of stores. 33-34.
Purchasing agencies. 68-69.

R

RADHA RAMAN, SHRI—

Question by—
Crimes on railways. 21-22.
Film "Bhowani Junction". 49-50.
Indian High Commission, Karachi. 47.

RADIO, ALL INDIA—

Question *re*—
Broadcast in Tamil. 72.
Radio maas. (रेडियो मास) 64-65.
Radio Month. 72-73.
Scheduled Caste employees in——. 74.

RADIO MONTH—

Question *re*—
Radio maas. (रेडियो मास) 64-65.
Radio Month. 72-73.

RAGHURAMAIAH, SHRI—

Question by—
Lanka men Bharateeya. लंका में भारतीय) 53-54.
Vijayawada air port. 23-24.
Water supply and sanitation Schemes. 5-6.

RAILWAY(S)—

Question *re*—
Crimes on ——. 21-22, 85, 86-87.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT(S)—

Question *re*—
Railway accident. 82, 88-89.

RAILWAY AMENITY(IES)—

Question *re*—
Passenger amenities. 84-85.

RAILWAY BERTH(S)—

Question *re*—
Reservation of berths. 102.

RAILWAY BOOKING—

Question *re*—
Bamania Railway Station. (बामन्या रेलवे स्टेशन) 95.

RAILWAY BRIDGE(S)—

Question *re*—
Beldanga Railway Station. 92.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION WORK—

Question *re*—
Beldanga Railway Station. 92.
Nai Railway lainen. (नई रेलवे लाइनें) 80.
Passenger amenities. 84-85.

RAILWAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (IES)—

Question *re*—
Cooperative societies. 103-04.
See also "Cooperative Society (ies)".

RAILWAY DINING CAR(S)—

Question *re*—
Dining cars. 77.

RAILWAY EARNING(S)—

Question *re*—
Railway earning. 95.

RAILWAY, EASTERN—
Question *re*—
Railway services. 98-99.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEE(S)—
Question *re*—
Cooperative societies. 103-04.
Corruption amongst ——. 58.
Displaced ——. 58.
Merger of Dearness Allowance. 81.
Railway employees. 11-12.
Uniforms for ——. 105.

RAILWAY ENGINE(S)—
Question *re*—
Diesel engine. (डीजल इंजन) 88.

RAILWAY, EX-NIZAM'S STATE—
Question *re*—
Merger of Dearness Allowance. 81.

RAILWAY FARE(S)—
Question *re*—
Telescopic ——. 54-55.

RAILWAY LINE(S)—
Question *re*—
Breaches in ——. 76-77.
Nai railway lainen. (नई रेलवे लाइनें) 80.
Rail link. 92.
Rail link between Sakri and Hasanpur Road. 77-78.

RAILWAY LOCOMOTIVE(S)—
Question *re*—
Locomotive factory. 31.

RAILWAY MILEAGE—
Question *re*—
Railway services. 98-99.

RAILWAY, NORTH-EASTERN—
Question *re*—
Breaches in railway lines. 76-77.
Cooperative societies. 103-04.
Railway employees. 11-12.
Railway men apradh. (रेलवे में अपराध) 87.

RAILWAY, NORTHERN—
Question *re*—
Coal traders' strike in Delhi. 8-9.
Passenger amenities. 84-85.

RAILWAY PASSENGER(S)—
Question *re*—
Passenger amenities. 84-85.

RAILWAY PROPERTY—
Question *re*—
Crimes on railways. 86-87.

RAILWAY RESERVATION(S)—
Question *re*—
Reservation of berths. 102.

RAILWAY SIDING(S)—
Question *re*—
Coal traders' strike in Delhi. 8-9.

RAILWAY STATION(S)—
Question *re*—
Bamania Railway Station. (बामन्या रेलवें स्टेशन) 95.
Beldanga ——. 92.
Passenger amenities. 84-85.
Raja-ki-Mandi ——. 82-83.

RAILWAY TICKET(S)—
Question *re*—
Bamania Railway Station. (बामन्या रेलवे स्टेशन) 95.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE—
Question *re*—
Hindi Time Table. 82.

RAILWAY TRAIN(S)—
Question *re*—
Crimes on railways. 21-22, 85, 86-87.
Nainital Express Train. 105-06.
Railway accidents. 82, 88-89.

RAILWAY VENDOR(S)—
Question *re*—
Co-operative societies. 103-04.

RAILWAY, WESTERN—

Question *re*—

Bamania Railway Station. (बामन्या रेलवे स्टेशन) 95.

RAJA-KI-MANDI—

Question *re*—

—— Railway Station. 82-83.

RAJASTHAN—

Question *re*—

Bhakra Nangal Project. 46.

National highways in ——. 92-93.

Telegraph facilities in——. 93.

RAM SUBHAG SINGH, DR.—

Question by—

Coal traders' strike in Delhi. 8-9.

Rice milling. 83-84.

Steel plant. 35.

Question (Supplementary) by—

Crimes on railways. 21.

International Wheat Board. 4.

Jan-swasthya aur aushadhopchar. (जन-स्वास्थ्य और औषधोपचार) 23-23.

RANDAMAN SINGH, SHRI—

Question by—

River Krishna Project. 42.

RAO, DR. RAMA—

Question by—

Film "Bhowani Junction". 49-50.

Training in Local Self-Government. 10-11.

Question (Supplementary) by—

Production of fruits. 28.

RAO, SHRI T. B. VITTAL—

Question by—

Corruption amongst railway employees. 58.

Displaced railway employees. 58.

Merger of Dearness Allowance. 81.

Newsprint factory. 39-40.

Telescopic railway fares. 54-55.

RAW MATERIAL(S)—

Question *re*—

Glass and ceramics. 70.

RAZMI, SHRI S. K.—

Question by—

Railway accidents. 82.

RECOMMENDATION(S)—

Question *re*—

Tea Board. 67.

REDDI, SHRI MADHAO—

Question by—

Boat accident. 83.

Hand-pounding of rice. 37.

REGISTRATION(S)—

Question *re*—

Employment Exchanges. 80-81.

REHABILITATION—

Question *re*—

—— of Muslims. 37-38.

REPORT(S)—

Question *re*—

Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack. 18.

Indian delegation to U.S.S.R. 28-29.

Kutiyala Power Project. 41.

Milk. 24-25.

Purchases of stores. 33-34.

Service conditions of Calcutta Dock workers. 29-30.

Unemployment insurance. 32.

REPRESENTATIVE(S)—

Question *re*—

Industrial Committee for jute. 17-18.

RESEARCH—

Question *re*—

Drug —— Laboratories. 106.

Homoeopathy. 102-03.

RESEARCH CENTRE(S)—

Question *re*—

Soil erosion schemes. 95-97.

RESOLUTION(S)—

Question *re*—

W.H.O. Regional Committee for South-East Asia. 55.

RETRENCHMENT—
Question *re*—
Railway employees. 11-12.

RHODESIA, SOUTHERN—
Question *re*—
Apartheid. 34.

RICE—
Question *re*—
Handpounding of ——. 37.
—— milling. 83-84.
Supply of Pakistan —— to Travancore-Cochin. 15-16.

RICE MILLING COMMITTEE—
See "Committee (s)".

RISHANG KEISHING, SHRI—
Question by—
Construction of roads. 101-02.
Imphal-Temenglong Road. 101.

RIVER VALLEY PROJECT(S)
Question *re*—
Projects under the First Five Year Plan. 51-52.
River Krishna Project. 42.
Vamsadhara River Project. 42.

ROAD(S)—
Question *re*—
Construction of ——. 101-02.
Imphal-Temenglong ——. 101.
New ——. 107-08.

ROME—
Question *re*—
Tiddi ke nash ke liya upaya. (टिड्डी के नाश के लिये उपाय) 25-27.

ROY, SHRI BISHWA NATH—
Question by—
Migration of Indians. 65.

RUBBER—
Question *re*—
Rubber. 61-62.

RURAL AREA(S)—
Question *re*—
Post offices in ——. 78-79.

RURAL HOUSING—
Question *re*—
Rural housing. 44.

RUSSIA—
Question *re*—
Indian delegation to U.S.S.R. 28-29.

S

SAKRI—
Question *re*—
Rail link between —— and Hasanpur Road. 77-78.

SALARY(IES)—
Question *re*—
Advisers to the Planning Commission. 66-67.

SALT—
Question *re*—
Salt. 43-44.

SALT, IODINE—
Question *re*—
Iodine salt. 74.

SALUMBER—
Question *re*—
Telegraph facilities in Rajasthan. 93.

SAMANTA, SHRI S. C.—
Question by—
Rural electrification. 44.

SANGANNA, SHRI—
Question by—
Central Rice Research Institute Cuttack. 18.
Hirakud Dam Project. 51.
Railway accident. 88-89.
Vamsadhara River Project. 42.

SANITATION—
Question *re*—
Water supply and —— schemes 5-6.

SCHEDULED CASTE(S)—
Question *re*—
—— employees in A.I.R. 74.

SCHEME(S)—
Question *re*—
Co-operative farming. 12-14.
Dilli ke doodh walon ke rehne ke liye alag basti. (दिल्ली के दूध वालों के रहने के लिये अलग बस्ती) 1-2.

SCHEME(S)—*contd.*—
Question *re*—*contd.*—
Flying clubs in India. 7-8.
Grow More Food ——. 108.
Housing ——. 48-49.
Industrial Housing ——, Madhya Pradesh. 70.
Production of fruits. 27-28.
Soil erosion ——. 95-97.
Tiddi ke nash ke liye upaya. (टिड्डी के नाश के लिये उपाय) 25-27.
Water supply and sanitation. 5-6.

SECURITY COUNCIL—
Question *re*—
Security Council. 36.

SHANGSHAK-HUMINE ROAD—
Question *re*—
Construction of roads. 101-02.

SHARMA, SHRI D. C.—
Question by—
Breaches in railway lines. 76-77.
Border incidents. 58-59.
Foreign film producers. 38.
Foreign treaties. 63.
Indians in Afghanistan. 59.
Industries in public sector. 49.
N.E.S. Blocks in Punjab. 63-64.
Passenger amenities. 84-85.
Trade between Ladakh and Central Asia. 53.

SHASTRI, SHRI B. D.—
Question by—
International Philatelic Exhibition. 56-57.

SHILLONG—
Question *re*—
Conveyance to postal peons. 90-91.

SILK—
Question *re*—
Central —— Board. 65-66.

SINGH, SHRI R. N.—
Question by—
Cement ke karkhane. (सीमेंट के कारखाने 69.
Locomotive Factory. 31.

SINGH, SHRI R. N.—*contd.*—
Question by—*contd.*—
Raja-ki-Mandi railway station. 82-83.
Steel plant. 35.

SINGHAL, SHRI S. C.—
Question by—
Indian High Commission, Karachi. 47.
International Wheat Board. 3-5, 85-86.

SINHA, SHRI ANIRUDHA—
Question by—
Damage to crops. 77.
Dining cars. 77.
Rail link between Sakri and Hasanpur Road. 77-78.

SINHA, SHRI G. P.—
Question (Supplementary) by—
Village level workers. 10.

SINHA, SHRI JHULAN—
Question by—
Khetihar Mazdoor. (खेतिहार मजदूर) 20-21.
Rural housing. 44.

SINHA, SHRI NAGESHWAR PRASAD—
Question by—
Crimes on railways. 85.

SINHA, SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI—
Question by—
Film "Bhowani junction". 49-50.
Lanka men Bharateeya. (लंका में भारतीय) 53-54.
Second Five Year Plan. 30-31.
Soil erosion schemes. 95-97.
Steel plant. 35.
Question (Supplementary) by—
International Wheat Board. 5.
Price of sugar-cane. 20.

SINHA, TH. JUGAL KISHORE—
Question by—
Bhakra Nangal Project. 46.
Co-operative societies. 103-04.

RESEARCH SCHOLAR(S)—
Question *re*—
Research scholars 1341-42.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA—
Question *re*—
Securities. 1354-55.

RIFLE(S)—
Question *re*—
Wood requirements in Ordnance Factories. 1372.

ROY, SHRI BISHWA NATH—
Question by—
Coal deposits (Mirzapur). 1340.

RURAL UNIVERSITY(IES)—
Question *re*—
Rural universities. 1365—68.
——at Gandhigram. 1355-56.

RUSSIA—
Question *re*—
Visit to —— (professors and students). 1355.

S

SABATHU—
Question *re*—
Collapse of tank. 1325-26.

SALES TAX—
Question *re*—
Sales tax. 1334-35.

SAMANTA, SHRI S. C.—
Question by—
Expansion of Basic Education. 1360.

SANCHI STUPA—
Question *re*—
Sanchi Stupa. 1338-39.

SANGANNA, SHRI—
Question by—
Census. 1363.
Historical monuments. 1356.

SANTHAL PARGANAS—
Question *re*—
Foreign missionaries. 1352-53.

SATYAWADI, DR.—
Question by—
Jammu aur Kashmir ko anoodan.
(जम्मू और काश्मीर को अनुदान) 1363-64.

SATYAWADI, DR.—*contd.*
Question by—*contd.*
Ministers' Discretionary Fund. 1360-61.
Welfare Extension Projects (Punjab). 1365.

SAURASHTRA—
Question *re*—
UNESCO Advisory Committee on Arid Zone. 1349-50.

SCHOLAR(S)—
Question *re*—
Research ——. 1341-42.

SCHOLARSHIP(S)—
Question *re*—
Central —— for artists. 1353-54.
Chhatravritian.
(छात्रवृत्तियां) 1358

SCIENTIFIC MANPOWER COMMITTEE—
Question *re*—
Research scholars. 1341-42.

SCIENTIST(S)—
Question *re*—
UNESCO Advisory Committee on Arid Zone. 1349-50.

SHAH, SHRIMATI KAMLENDUMATI—
Question (Supplementary) by—
Geological Survey (Manipur). 1347.

SHARMA, SHRI D. C.—
Question by—
Indo-Australian Industrial Cooperation Scheme. 1366.
Indonesian students in India. 1366.
Radio sets for the educational institutions. 1365.
Visit to Russia (professors and students). 1355.

SILVER REFINERY PLANT—
Question *re*—
Silver refinery plant. 1320-21.

SINGH, SHRI L. JOGESWAR—
Question by—
Central scholarships for artists. 1353-54.
Family welfare projects. 1329-30.
Geological Survey (Manipur). 1346-47.

SINHA, SHRI G. P.—
Question by—
Rajwari Airfield, Banaras. 1358-59.

SINHA, SHRI JHULAN—
Question by—
Canteens. 1344-45.

SINHA, SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI—
Question by—
Expenditure on Chandigarh Project. 1331—34.
UNESCO Advisory Committee on Arid Zone 1349-50.

SMUGGLING—
Question *re*—
Smuggling. 1369-70.

SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD—
Question *re*—
Social Welfare Board. 1339-40.

SODHIA, SHRI K. C.—
Question by—
Sales tax. 1334-35.

STATE(S)—
Question *re*—
Incidence of crime. 1370-71.
Phauji Reserve Karamchari. (फौजी रिजर्व कर्मचारी) 1330-31.
Rural universities. 1367-68.

STUDENT(S)—
Question *re*—
Indonesian —— in India. 1366.
Mining Engineering and Geology ——. 1317-19.
Visit to Russia (professors and ——). 1355.

SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCES—
Question *re*—
Subsistence allowances. 1357.

T

TANK(S)—
Question *re*—
Collapse of ——. 1325-26.

TEACHER(S)—
Question *re*—
Team of experts (Ford Foundation). 1322-23.

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION—
Question *re*—
Indo-U.S. —— Programme. 1371-72.

THIMMAIAH, SHRI—
Question (Supplementary) by—
Backward Classes Commission. 1319.

TIBET—
Question *re*—
Expenditure on customs posts. 1346.

TILAK NAGAR, DELHI—
Question *re*—
District Jail, Delhi. 1369.

TIWARY, PANDIT D. N.—
Question by—
Collapse of tank. 1325-26.
Question (Supplementary) by—
Phauji Reserve Karamchari. (फौजी रिजर्व कर्मचारी) 1331.

TOBACCO LEAVES—
Question *re*—
Bispat (immature ——). 1336 3

TRADE—
Question *re*—
Sales tax. 1334-35.

TRAINING—
Question *re*—
National Volunteer Force ——. 1357-58.

TRIBAL PEOPLE—
Question *re*—
Tribal population in Rajasthan. 1357.

U

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANISATION—
Question *re*—
——Advisory Committee on Arid Zone. 1349-50.
United States of America—
See "America, United States of".

UNIVERSITY(IES)—
Question *re*—
Rural ——. 1367-68.
Rural —— at Gandhigram. 1355-56.

UPADHYAY, PANDIT MUNISHWAR DUTT—
Question by—
Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Programme. 1371-72.
Securities. 1354-55.

UTTAR PRADESH—
Question *re*—
Coal deposits (Mirzapur). 1340.

V

VAISHNAV, SHRI H. G.—
Question (Supplementary) by—
Cultural activities. 1343.

VEERASWAMY, SHRI—
Question by—
Sanchi Stupa. 1338-39.

W

WELFARE EXTENSION PROJECT(S)—
Question *re*—
—— (Punjab). 1365.

WELFARE ORGANISATION(S)—
Question *re*—
Aid to ——. 1372—74.

WOOD—
Question *re*—
—— requirements in Ordnance Factories. 1372.

Y

YOUTH CAMP(S)—
Question *re*—
—— and festivals. 1365-66.

YOUTH FESTIVAL(S)—
Question *re*—
Yooth camps and festivals. 1365-66.

SINHA, TH. JUGAL KISHORE—*contd.*—
Question by—*contd.*—
Telephone operators in Delhi exchanges. 55-56.
Uniforms for Railway employees. 105.

SODHIA, SHRI K. C.—
Question by—
Purchasing agencies. 68-69.
Railway earnings. 95.

SOIL CONSERVATION BOARD(S), CENTRAL—
Question *re*—
Soil erosion schemes. 95-97.

SOUTH INDIA—
Question *re*—
Shifting of sugar factories to the South. 89-90.

STARCH—
Question *re*—
Starch. 45-46.

STATE(S)—
Question *re*—
Agricultural Produce Markets Act. 99-100.
Co-operative farming. 12-14.
Khadi. 64.
Khetihar Mazdoor. (खेतिहर मजदूर) 20-21.
Per capita consumption of—· 75-76.
Post offices in rural areas. 78-79.
Production of fruits. 27-28.
Production of sugar. 90.
Second Five Year Plan. 50-51.
Swayattshasi sansthayen. (स्वायत्त-शासी संस्थायें) 88.

STEEL PLANT—
Question *re*—
Steel plant. 35.

STRIKE(S)—
Question *re*—
Coal traders' —— in Delhi. 8-9.

SUBRAHMANYAM, SHRI T.—
Question by—
Steel plant. 35.

SUBSIDY(IES)—
Question *re*—
Flying clubs in India. 7-8.
Khadi. 64.

SUGAR—
Question *re*—
Damage to crops. 77.
Production of ——. 90.
Shifting of —— factories. 57-58.
Shifting of —— factories to the South. 89-90.
—— industry. 14-15.

SUGAR-CANE—
Question *re*—
Price of ——. 19-20.

SUPPLY—
Question *re*—
—— of Pakistan rice to Travancore-Cochin. 15-16.

SURVEY—
Question *re*—
Nai railway lainen. (नई रेलवे लाइनें) 80.

T

TAMIL—
Question *re*—
Broadcast in ——. 72.

TATA IRON AND STEEL CO. LTD.,—
Question *re*—
Coal washeries. 40-41.

TEA—
Question *re*—
Export of ——. 35-36.
—— (Prices): 40.
—— Board. 67.
—— industry in Kangra. 45.

TELEGRAPH(S)—
See "Posts and Telegraphs."

TELEPHONE(S)—
Question *re*—
Telegraph facilities in Rajasthan. 93.
Telephone ki suvidhayen. (टेलीफोन की सुविधायें) 94.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE(S)—
Question *re*—
Karol Bagh men Telephone Exchange. (करोल बाग में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज) 87-88.
Telephone operators in Delhi exchanges. 55-56.

TELEPRINTER FACTORY—
See "Factory(ies)".

TEMENGLONG—
Question *re*—
Imphal —— Road. 101.

TENDER(S)—
See "Contract(s)".

THERUVALLI RAILWAY STATION—
Question *re*—
Railway accident. 88-89.

THIMMAIAH, SHRI—
Question by—
Medical Education Association. 93-94.
Medical School, Bangalore. 94.
N.E.S. centres. 67-68.
Question (Supplementary) by—
Vijayawada air port. 23.

THOMAS, SHRI A. M.—
Question by—
Co-operative farming. 12-14.
Question (Supplementary) by—
Supply of Pakistan rice to Travancore-Cochin. 16.

TIRUCHIRAPALLI—
Question *re*—
Radio Month. 72-73.

TIWARY, PANDIT D. N.—
Question by—
Coal. 50.
Crimes on railways. 86-87.
Railway employees. 11-12.
Village industries workers. 39.
Question (Supplementary) by—
Khetihar Mazdoor. (खेतिहर मजदूर) 20-21.
Sugar industry. 14.
Village level workers. 10.

TRADE—
Question *re*—
"Annual Review of ——". 38.
—— between Ladakh and Central Asia. 53.

TRADE AND NAVIGATION—
Question *re*—
Foreign treaties. 63.

TRADE UNION(S)—
Question *re*—
Industrial Committee for jute. 17-18.

TRAINING—
Question *re*—
Apprentices in aeronautical engineering. 91.
Badh ki rok-tham ke prashikshan ka karyakram. (बाढ़ की रोकथाम के प्रशिक्षण का कार्यक्रम) 32.
Flying clubs in India. 7-8.
—— in Local Self-Government. 10-11.
Village level workers. 9-10.

TRAINING CENTRE(S)—
Question *re*—
Soil erosion schemes. 95-97.

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN—
Question *re*—
Supply of Pakistan rice to ——. 15-16.

TREATY(IES)—
Question *re*—
Foreign ——. 63.

TRIBUNAL(S)—
Question *re*—
Bombay Labour Appellate ——. 97-98.

TRICHINOPOLY RADIO STATION—
Question *re*—
Broadcast in Tamil. 72.

TRIPARTITE INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEE(S)—
See "Committee(s)".

TUBE WELL(S)—
Question *re*—
Tube wells. 99.

TV-EYE SET—
Question *re*—
TV-Eye set. 52-53.

U

UDAIPUR—
Question *re*—
Rail link. 92.

UKHRUL ROAD—
Question *re*—
Construction of roads. 101-02.

UNCLAIMED ARTICLE(S)—
Question *re*—
Railway earnings. 95.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE—
See "Insurance".

UNIFORM(S)—
Question *re*—
Chaturtha shreni ke karmchariyon ki vardi. (चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की वर्दी) 87.
—— for Railway employees. 105.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—
See "Russia".

UNITED NATION ORGANISATION—
Question *re*—
Security Council. 36.
U.N. General Assembly. 44-45.

UNITED NATIONS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION—
Question *re*—
Training in Local Self-Government. 10-11.

UPADHYAY, PANDIT MUNISHWAR DATT—
Question by—
Coal. 59-60.
Export of tea. 35-36.
Housing schemes. 48-49.
TV-Eye set. 52-53.
Question (Supplementary) by—
Flying clubs in India. 8.

UTTAR PRADESH—
Question *re*—
Price of sugar-cane. 19-20.

V

VAMSADHARA RIVER PROJECT—
See "River Valley Project(s)".

VEERASWAMY, SHRI—
Question by—
Broadcast in Tamil. 72.
Radio Month. 72-73.

VIJAYAWADA—
Question *re*—
—— air port. 23-24.

VILLAGE INDUSTRY(IES)—
See "Cottage Industry(ies)".

VILLAGE LEVEL WORKER(S)—
Question *re*—
Village level workers. 9-10.

VYAS, SHRI RADHELAL—
Question (Supplementary) by—
Tiddi ke nash ke liye upaya. (टिड्डी के नाश के लिये उपाय) 27.

W

WAGE(S)—
Question *re*—
Khetihar Mazdoor. (खेतिहर मजदूर) 20-21.
Sugar industry. 14-15.

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SCHEME(S)—
Question *re*—
Water supply and sanitation schemes. 5-6.

WESTERN RAILWAY—
See "Railway, Western".

WHEAT—
Question *re*—
International —— Board. 3-5, 85-86.

WINE(S)—
Question *re*—
Foreign liquor. 39.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION—
Question *re*—
—— Regional Committee for South East Asia. 55.

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, 16th November, 1954.

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

11.48 A.M.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION *re*: ANDHRA

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Proclamation issued by the President under clause (1) of article 356 of the Constitution, assuming to himself all the functions of the Government of Andhra. [*Placed in Library. See* Nos. S-413/54.]

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS

Secretary: I lay on the Table a statement showing the Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the Seventh Session, 1954, and assented to by the President.

STATEMENT

1. The Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Bill, 1954.
2. The Central Excises and Salt (Amendment) Bill, 1954.
3. The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill, 1954.
4. The Chandernagore (Merger) Bill, 1954.
5. The Prevention of Food Adulteration Bill, 1952.
6. The Madhya Bharat Taxes on Income (Validation) Bill, 1954.
7. The Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Bill, 1954.
8. The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1954.
9. The Taxation Laws (Extension to Jammu and Kashmir) Bill, 1954.
10. The Administration of Evacuee Property (Amendment) Bill, 1954.
11. The Special Marriage Bill, 1952.
12. The Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Bill, 1954.

REPORT OF TARIFF COMMISSION ON RETENTION PRICES OF TINPLATE AND GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION AND STATEMENT THEREON

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951, namely:—

(i) Report of the Tariff Commission on the review of the retention prices of tinplate produced by the Tinplate Company of India Limited, 1954;

(ii) Ministry of Commerce and Industry Resolution No. S(A)-2(132)/54, dated the 23rd October, 1954; and

(iii) Statement under the proviso to section 16(2) of the Tariff

[Shri Karmarkar]

Commission Act, 1951, explaining the reasons why a copy of each of the documents referred to at (i) and (ii) above could not be laid within the prescribed period.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. S-406/54.]

REPORT OF TARIFF COMMISSION ON AUTOMOBILE LEAF SPRING INDUSTRY AND GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION THEREON

Shri Karmarkar: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951:—

(i) Report of the Tariff Commission on the Automobile Leaf Spring Industry, 1954; and

(ii) Ministry of Commerce and Industry Resolution No. 21 (1)-T.B./54, dated the 9th October 1954.

[*Placed in Library See* No. S-407/54.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER INDIAN TARIFF ACT

Shri Karmarkar: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry Notification No. S.R.O. 3161, dated the 1st October, 1954, under sub-section (2) of section 4A of the Indian Tariff Act 1934. [*Placed in Library See* No. S-403/54.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER CINEMATOGRAPH ACT.

Shri Karmarkar: On behalf of Dr. Keskar, the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Notification No. S.R.O. 2767, dated the 17th August, 1954, under sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Cinematograph Act, 1934. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S-409/54.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER SEA-CUSTOMS ACT

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri A. C. Guha): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the Customs Notifications Nos. 108 and 109, dated the 25th September, 1954, under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, as inserted by the Sea Customs (Amendment) Act, 1953. [*Placed in Library. See* Nos. S-410/54 and S-412/54.]

PETITION RE: MULTIPLE ALLOTMENT OF EVACUEE PROPERTY TO DISPLACED PERSONS

Secretary: Sir, under Rule 178 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha, I have to report that a petition as per statement laid on the Table has been received relating to the multiple allotment of evacuee property to the displaced persons and other allied matters.

STATEMENT

Petition relating to the multiple allotment of evacuee property to the displaced persons and other allied matters.

No. of signatories	District or Town	State	No. of petitions
One	Azadpur Delhi	Delhi	38

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

EVIDENCE TENDERED BEFORE SELECT COMMITTEE ON RUBBER (PRODUCTION AND MARKETING) AMENDMENT BILL

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the evidence tendered before the Select Committee on the Rubber (Production and Marketing) Amendment Bill, 1952, on the 21st and 22nd July, 1954. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S-411/54].

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Re: GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of an adjournment motion from Mr. Gopalan. The subject is as under:

> "Failure of the Union Government to give proper direction to the Governor of Andhra State in the matter of calling the Opposition Leader to form a Government when a no-confidence motion was passed against the Prakasam Ministry and the consequent dissolution of the Legislature of the State and the disregard of the conventions of parliamentary democracy and constitutional provisions involved in it thus resulting in the President's rule in the State."

Well, I have my doubts as to how far such a motion can be admissible in this House. I believe the President acts on the Governor's report and if the Governor reports failure all that remains for the President to do is either to ask him to reconsider and try again or to proceed further. My point is it is entirely a matter for the Governor of the province—a matter within his discretion. The President has to act on whatever the Governor reports and I am, therefore, doubtful as to how for such a motion can be admitted in this House. How can there be a discussion on the conduct of the Governor in reporting failure or otherwise? But whatever that may be, I express my doubt.

But there is another reason why this motion could not be now allowed at this stage, because the hon. the Home Minister has just placed a proclamation on the Table of the House. And I believe he is going to move a resolution asking this House to approve the proclamation. So, there is ample scope for discussion of all these matters which are referred to when the resolution comes before the House for consideration. I do not think therefore, we need take any time over the consideration of this motion at this stage.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Cannanore): May I know when the resolution will be placed before the House? May I request that it may be placed as soon as possible?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): I have already intimated officially to the Parliament Secretary that they might fix a date for the purpose of discussion of that resolution. I shall welcome a very early discussion.

Mr. Speaker: I know the Lok Sabha Secretariat has received an intimation: that is why I came to know about this resolution. Now it will be for the Government to place it as early as possible.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): In your ruling you expressed your doubt on the first point. May we know the reason why you do not consider it admissible?

Mr. Speaker: I merely expressed my doubt. My view, *prima facie*, is that such a motion will be inadmissible. Because I did not want to be misunderstood that I thought the motion was admissible and yet I did not permit a discussion because a resolution was coming, I wanted to be clear on that point. Therefore, I expressed a doubt and stopped there. But I have not ruled anything about it.

Shri K. K. Basu: So, that point is open otherwise?

Mr. Speaker: If and when an occasion arises again—God forbid, I should say—we shall discuss it.

Dr. Rama Rao (Kakinada): May I make a submission?

Mr. Speaker: On what?

Dr. Rama Rao: On the admissibility of the adjournment motion.

Mr. Speaker: When the occasion arises the point will be open for

[Mr. Speaker]

discussion. I am not giving any ruling which will be binding.

Dr. Rama Rao: I want to make a submission on the admissibility of the adjournment motion.

Mr. Speaker: I said it is unnecessary now. I am not ruling it out. I am only not admitting it. I only want it to be clear, so that it may not be argued later that the implication of my declining to give my consent at this stage is that the motion was admissible, but I did not allow discussion on other grounds. So, I have practically reserved that point for hon. Members to argue if and when an occasion arises.

We will now proceed with the further business of the House.

GOVERNMENT PREMISES (EVICTION) AMENDMENT BILL

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): I beg to move:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Government Premises (Eviction) Act, 1950, be taken into consideration."

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamand Harbour): Let the House be adjourned for some time.

Mr. Speaker: It is not a good precedent to adjourn the House. The best course is for Members to walk away very slowly and without making any noise.

Sardar Swaran Singh: Sir, this Bill seeks to amend the Government Premises (Eviction) Act, 1950. The object is two-fold. Firstly, it seeks to amend the definition of "premises" so as to cover not only the lands belonging to the Delhi Improvement Trust but also the buildings owned by the Delhi Improvement Trust. Secondly, it seeks to authorise the eviction of persons who continue to be in occupation of the premises allotted to them even after the due determination thereof.

So far as the second amendment is concerned, it has been necessitated by the fact that recently in a case decided by the High Court of Bombay it was held that sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Act does not authorise the eviction of a person who continues to be in occupation of the premises allotted to him even after the due determination of allotment, because he was not a person in unauthorised occupation of the premises within the meaning of clause (b) of the said sub-section. The intention of the section had always been that such persons should be deemed to be in unauthorised occupation of the premises.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): What is that case?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The object of the amendment under consideration is to make our intention clear in this respect. I have no intention to put forward any elaborate arguments, in support of it because the person continues to be in unauthorised occupation irrespective of the fact that initially he was in authorised occupation of that premises. Therefore, it is felt that the interpretation which was put on this provision by the Bombay High Court is not in consonance with the intention of the legislature.

So far as the first amendment is concerned, all that I need say at this stage is that the Delhi Improvement Trust owns a number of buildings as also a number of plots of land. The present Act is applicable to plots of land. The intention by making the present amendment is that the buildings which are owned by the Delhi Improvement Trust should also come at par with the premises or the plots which are owned by Government. The Delhi Improvement Trust has been experiencing con-

siderable difficulty in evicting unauthorised occupants and also in recovering arrears of rents and damages in respect of such buildings.

12 NOON.

The type of difficulty which is being experienced by the Delhi Improvement Trust is the same as is experienced by the Government and it is in the fitness of things that there may not be any discrimination on that score, particularly when according to the existing Act lands belonging to the Delhi Improvement Trust are at par with the lands belonging to the Government. There is no reason why there should be any difference with regard to buildings and by this amendment this anomaly is sought to be removed. So far as the rest of the amendments are concerned, they are more or less consequential which flow from these two main points which I have just submitted before the House.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Before concluding, I want to point out a small matter a slight mistake which has crept in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. A formal intimation has been sent to the Parliament Secretariat to make that correction. This is in the first paragraph of the Statement of Objects and Reasons, in line 10. The words used there are to this effect: "The Bill, therefore, seeks to amend the definition of 'premises' to cover land also..." Actually it should be "The Bill, therefore, seeks to amend the definition of 'premises' to cover land as well as buildings." This is quite obvious because that is the real object of the amendment and there was a small error which has crept in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. A formal intimation, as I have already said, has been sent to the Parliament Secretariat to make this correction so that there may be no scope for misunderstanding on that ground.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How does any misunderstanding arise? It is only an amending Bill. In the original Bill 'premises' have been defined to include building. Therefore, 'premises' means any building at par and land also is included. Where is the difficulty?

Sardar Swaran Singh: No, Sir. It is stated: "The Bill, therefore, seeks to amend definition of 'premises' to cover land also". Actually it should be to cover buildings. The intention is to extend the scope so that buildings also come under this—buildings belonging to Delhi Improvement Trust. According to the provisions as they now stand, land belonging to the Delhi Improvement Trust is already there. This comes within the definition and by the amendment it is proposed to extend the scope and include buildings also as is clear from the relevant operative portion. This is a small matter because the Statement of Objects and Reasons is only a description of something.....

Shri S. S. More: With reference to the pertinent question that you asked, I may say that in the original Act of 1950, 'premises' has been defined: "'Premises' means any building or part of the building and includes....." The reference in the Statement of Objects and Reasons is correct and the correction is something wrong.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): The proposed correction is all right. In line 10, the words are: '.....cover land also'.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is only an amending Bill. 'Premises' had been defined in the original Act to mean 'any building or part thereof'.....

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: If you see line 10, the object will be clear. 'Land' is already there....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: 'Buildings' are already there...

Sardar Swaran Singh: The position that I have attempted to state is really the correct position because so far as the existing provisions of the statute are concerned, buildings belonging to the Delhi Improvement Trust do not come within the scope of the Act. By this amendment, buildings are sought to be included. Therefore, in the 10th line, the expression should have been such as to define the premises to cover buildings also or to cover land as well as buildings. But, I submit that is not really an operative part and even if there may be a difference of opinion about the exact interpretation to be placed on the Statement of Objects and Reasons, that is neither here nor there; we have to look to the provisions of the Act. But, I thought that I might correct that so that some body may not plead some sort of an estoppel saying that I am not carrying out what is mentioned in this Statement of Objects and Reasons. It was for that reason that I thought I might clarify the position. With these observations, I commend the motion which I have already moved for acceptance by this House.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore): Before the discussion begins, I want to know the number of cases of unauthorised occupation. Can the hon. Minister tell us?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I presume that the query which has been made by the hon. Member relates to the cases of encroachment which would now come within the purview of the Act and which are not, at the moment, covered by the provisions of the Act as it exists at the moment. I may give that figure. In January, 1953, the Delhi State Government reported that about 671 premises belonging to the Delhi Improvement Trust were in unauthorised occupation and damages to the tune of about Rs. 3,83,000 and odd were outstanding from 2075 occupants thereof...

Shri T. N. Singh (Banaras Distt.-East): How many occupants?

Sardar Swaran Singh: 671 premises which are in unauthorised occupation and dues to the tune of Rs. 3,83,000 and odd outstanding from 2075 occupants.

Shri S. S. More: Can we have some information about the cases belonging to the Delhi Improvement Trust? If separate figures for the Delhi Improvement Trust are available, we shall be in a position to see whether there is a case for including the Trust or not.....

Sardar Swaran Singh: I thought I gave these figures which my hon. Friend is enquiring, if he had listened with a little more attention. 671 premises belonging to the Delhi Improvement Trust.

Shri T. N. Singh: One point more, Sir. Are all these unauthorised occupants in respect of buildings which were said to be acquired by the Trust in 1938 or do they relate to a later period?

Sardar Swaran Singh: No, Sir. This is the total number not related to any particular date.

Shri S. S. More: May I make an appeal to you? When such measures are introduced on the floor of the House, it is, I think, part of Government's responsibility to convince hon. Members of this House regarding the justness of their case. Dishing out data at the eleventh hour on the floor of the House and then saying that Members have not attentively heard him is rather too much we can stand. Will you lay down as a part of your ruling that whenever such things are piloted on the floor of this House all relevant data should be supplied to the hon. Members previously? If we come unprepared to this House, we are unable to scrutinise the provisions—whether they are legal or *ultra vires*, etc.—and we vote hastily for such half-digested measures; so the whole reputation of the House is at stake....

Shri V. P. Nayar (Chirayinkil): They want us to come unprepared.

Sardar Swaran Singh: So far as relevant data is concerned, it has always been the endeavour of the Government, in order to make out a case for acceptance of any legislative measure that is brought about, to place all the relevant data for the information of the hon. Members. It has never been the intention to withhold any data. Some times, it is not possible to judge as to what are the important points on which information is necessary. In the present case, as soon as it had been pointed out that it is a relevant matter, I did not take any time to supply that information. Therefore, I do not know what is the point of grievance really? There need not be any ruling because we accept the position.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So far as this matter is concerned, I might inform the House that when the amendment on Tariff Bill was sponsored and brought before the House, the previous recommendations of the Tariff Commission and other relevant matters were asked to be furnished to the Members of this House. So far as Bills of this nature are concerned where many figures are not involved, or the hon. Minister, of his own accord, when he introduces his motion for consideration, gives the relevant figures and as I have also allowed hon. Members now to elicit some more information, I think, it is all right. In all matters where complicated questions of facts and figures have to be looked into laboriously by the hon. Members before they can make a good contribution to the debate, certainly the Chair—even without the Chair asking for it, the hon. Ministers themselves —will furnish it so as to have proper attention bestowed upon the points. So far as this Bill is concerned it is such a small affair, and if the hon. Member had heard when the hon. Minister was giving the figures he would not have put the question. There is no harm if occasionally hon. Members do not hear, they may put questions.

Shri S. S. More: Some of us are of somewhat slow understanding.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no question of understanding; they are looking this side and that side.

I shall place the motion before the House. There is another motion for reference to the Select Committee.

Motion moved:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Government Premises (Eviction) Act, 1950, be taken into consideration."

Is the hon. Member, Lala Achint Ram, desirous of making a motion for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I propose to make a motion for reference to Select Committee.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes, any of the hon. Members in whose names the motion stands can do so.

Shri Gidwani (Thana): I understand that Government is accepting the motion.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: The motion has not yet been moved. The motion should be allowed to be moved before any remarks follow.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: We learn that Government itself is coming forward with a motion for reference to Select Committee.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: There is no motion on behalf of Government for reference to Select Committee. The only motion is in my name.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Hon. Members have the Order Paper before them.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of...

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The hon. Member must have given a list.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I have a list.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: And has he taken care to ascertain that the hon. Members whose names he is giving are willing to serve on the Select Committee?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I have asked some of them, and others, I presume, will not object.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Members concerned are not in a mood to object I shall accept it as their tacit concurrence. But it ought not to be the convention. I expect all hon. Members who have given notice of motions for reference to Select Committee to give the names in advance so that the Chair may have a copy; and the consent of all the Members proposed must have been obtained and not merely be presumed.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Let us hear the names.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Shrimati Subhadra Joshi, Shri Radha Raman, Shri C. Krishnan Nair, Sardar Hukam Singh, Shri Choithram Partabrai Gidwani, Lala Achint Ram, Sardar Swaran Singh, Shri Maneklal Maganlal Gandhi, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Shri Girraj Saran Singh, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, Shri K. S. Raghavachari, Shri Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri, and the Mover with instructions to report by the 5th December, 1954."

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): I have already intimated that unless we have another person from our party I will not be able to serve on the Committee as I shall not be here most of the time.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Then we can have the name of some other gentleman, Shri Pataskar.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): You suggest some name.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I suggest the name of Shri Nambiar, in addition.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the Committee to report by the 15th December, or the 5th December?

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : 5th December. I am anxious that the Bill may come before the House this very Session.

जनाब वाला, इस बिल के बारे में...

श्री एस० एस० मोरे : हिन्दी में नहीं अंग्रेजी में बोलिए।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : इस सदन की बबान सिर्फ अंग्रेजी नहीं है। बहुत से लोग चाहते हैं कि मैं हिन्दी में बोलूं। इस वास्ते मैं हिन्दी में ही बोलूंगा।

मैं हाउस से माफी चाहूंगा अगर मैं इस बिल के बारे में थोड़ी सी हिस्ट्री बयान कर दूं क्योंकि इस हिस्ट्री के बयान किए बगैर इस बिल का असल मकसद और इस पर जो एतराजात हैं, जिनको मैं चाहता हूं कि सिलेक्ट कमेटी में दूर कर दिया जाए, वह समझ में आने मुश्किल होंगे।

सन १९४७ में जब कि दिल्ली में पार्टीशन की वजह से बड़ा सख्त एग्जोडस हुआ और लाखों आदमी दिल्ली में आ गए तो गवर्नमेंट ने यह महसूस किया कि यहां पर गवर्नमेंट के हाथों में काफी एकोमोडेशन नहीं है और इस वजह से गवर्नमेंट ने चाहा कि दिल्ली में इस गरज के लिए कुछ मकानात रिक्वीजीशन कर लिए जाएं और इसके लिए एक्ट ४६ सन् ४७ पास किया गया। इस एक्ट में रिक्वीजीशन के

मुख्तलिफ पहलुओं को रखा गया और यह एक्ट सिर्फ दो बरस के लिए पास किया गया। इसके बाद यह एक्ट आयन्दा अमेंड होता रहा और इसकी मियाद बढ़ाई जाती रही।

इसके बाद एक बिल सन् १९५० में, २७ सन् ५०, इस हाउस में लाया गया जो कि गवर्नमेंट प्रेमिसेज के मुताल्लिक था। इसको आनरेबिल सरदार बलदेव सिंह ने पेश किया और यह मिलिटरी के मुताल्लिक रिक्वीजीशन एक्वीजीशन और इविक्शन के बारे में था। इसके अन्दर यह तजवीज की गई थी कि खास हालात में गवर्नमेंट बगैर कोर्ट में गए हुए लोगों को इविक्ट कर सके और उन से डेमेजेज वसूल कर सके।

इसके बाद एक तीसरा बिल आया जो कि ५६ सन् ५१ था। इस बिल के लिए सिलेक्ट कमेटी मुकर्रर की गई और सिलेक्ट कमेटी ने अर्से दराज तक, नौ दस महीने तक, इसके मुख्तलिफ पहलुओं पर गौर किया। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि रिफ्यूजीज के मुताल्लिक हाउसेज में कुछ एश्योरेंसेज दिए गए। उनको बिल के प्रावीजन्स में तो इनकार्पोरेट नहीं किया गया लेकिन यह कहा गया कि इन पर जरूर अमल किया जाएगा।

इसके बाद फिर एक नया एक्ट आया, ३० सन् ५२, जिसको मरहूम आनरेबिल श्री बुरागोहेन ने पेश किया जो कि रिक्वीजीशन एंड एक्वीजीशन आफ इम्मूवेबिल प्रापर्टी फार दी परपजेज आफ यूनियन की गरज से लाया गया था। वह कानून बन गया और साथ ही उसमें एक ऐसी बात कर दी गई जिसका कि हम लोगों को उस वक्त गुमान भी न था कि इतना खराब असर होगा जैसा कि बाद को हुआ। इस एक्ट में एक दफा २५ जोड़ दी गई। इसकी रू से एक्ट ५६ सन् ५१ और एक्ट ४६ सन् ४७ जिसमें पब्लिक प्रेमिसेज के मुताल्लिक प्रावीजन्स थे उनको रिपील कर दिया गया। इस दफा २५ में पहले दोनों एक्टों में जो पास हुआ था उसको बहुत कुछ ज्यादा करके पास कर दिया गया। लेकिन उस वक्त आनरेबिल मिनिस्टर श्री बुरागोहेन ने अपनी स्पीच में वह साफ तौर पर कहा था कि जो एश्योरेंसेज एक्ट ५६ सन् ५१ के मुताल्लिक दिए गए थे वे सब के सब कायम रहेंगे और उसी स्पिरिट में काम किया जाएगा जिस स्पिरिट में वे दिए गए थे।

एक्ट नम्बर २७ सन् ५० के बाद एक्ट नम्बर ३० सन् ५२ ही है जिसके जरिए एक्ट नम्बर २७ सन् ५० में तरमीम की गई थी और एक्ट नम्बर ३० सन ५२ को फरदर एमेंड करने के वास्ते यह प्रेजेंट मेजर लाया जा रहा है।

मैं शुरू में ही एक बात साफ कर देना चाहता हूं ताकि बाद में कोई किसी किस्म का मुगालता न रहे। इत्तिफाक से आज हमारे पुराने मिनिस्टर श्री गाडगील और सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह एक ही बेंच पर बैठे हैं और यह खुशकिस्मती की बात है। मेरा ट्रिब्यूट दोनों साहबान को एक सा है। मुझे इस हाउस के अन्दर अभी कोई ऐसा मिनिस्टर ढूंढ़ना बाकी है जो रिफ्यूजीज की तरफ या जनरल क्वेश्चन्स आफ दी कंट्री की तरफ ज्यादा सिम्पैथिटिक हो, जो गाडगील साहब से ज्यादा हमदर्द हो। गाडगील साहब ने जब एक्ट नम्बर ५६ सन् ५१ को यहां पास कराया, उस वक्त जो खयालात जाहिर किए वह सुनहरे लफ्जों में लिखने के काबिल थे और मैं उनको हाउस के सामने रिपीट करके भी बतलाऊंगा कि उनकी क्या मंशा थी। इसके बाद सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह भी तशरीफ लाए। मुझे यह कहने में जरा भी ताम्मुल नहीं कि गाडगील साहब के इस मिनिस्ट्री के छोड़ने से हमें बहुत लॉस हुआ लेकिन यह हमारी एक खुशकिस्मती थी कि उनकी जगह सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह आए और उन्होंने पुरानी रवायात को ही जारी नहीं रखा बल्कि उनको चार चांद लगा दिए। जब मौका हुआ और हम सरदार साहब की खिदमत में हाजिर हुए और उनको बतलाया कि यह एश्योरेंसेज हैं तो जो कुछ उनके अख्तियार में था उनमें उन्होंने हमारी मदद करने की कोशिश की। इसलिए मैं यह बात साफ कर देना चाहता हूं कि आयन्दा जो कुछ क्रिटिसिज्म मैं करूंगा वह इन दोनों मिनिस्टर साहबान के खिलाफ नहीं है, उनके

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

खिलाफ यह क्रिटिसिज्म न समझा जाए। मैं यहां पर यह साफ कर देना चाहता हूं कि मिनिस्टर चाहे कितने ही नेकनीयत हों और कितनी ही हमारे साथ हमदर्दी हो लेकिन जब एक्चुअल इम्प्लीमेंटेशन का वक्त आता है तो हम सारी पोजीशन दिगरदूं पाते हैं; हम देखते हैं कि जिनके हाथ में उन वायदों का अमल करना होता है वह उन सारे इकरारों को खैरबाद कह देते हैं और यहां पर भी यही हुआ और उन इकरारों की कोई परवाह नहीं की गई और यह इसी का नतीजा है कि गाडगील साहब ने अपने जमाने में जो प्रामिसेज किए थे आज उनको "गलगल प्रामिस" के नाम से याद किया जाता है। सारे हाउस की तरफ से वह वायदे किए गए थे। हमने सात आठ महीने बैठ कर बड़ी बारीकबीनी से काम किया था उस सब पर पानी फिर गया और उन वायदों और इकरारों को जिन पर अमल करने की जिम्मेदारी थी उन्होंने उनको नजरअंदाज किया और ऐसा करके उन्होंने इस हाउस की बेइज्जती की और मिनिस्टर साहब के उन प्रामिसेज और वायदों को अमल में न ला कर एक तरह से गवर्नमेंट को कंटेम्प्ट में लाए हैं। मैं जानता हूं कि इन अल्फाज के क्या मानी हैं और वह काफी सख्त हैं, लेकिन यह अमूवाकया है जो मैं ने आपके सामने बयान किया। मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि यह हाउस एक चीज पास करे और एंश्योरेंसेज दे और फिर उन वायदों के साथ वह सलूक हो जो इनके बारे में किया गया है। किस तरह उन प्रामिसेज पर अमल किया गया और अमल में क्या फर्क रहा, उसकी हिस्ट्री मैं फिर बतलाऊंगा। आज तक किसी रिफ्यूजी को यह मालूम नहीं कि कौन सा सरकार का मुहकमा उसकी किस्मत का मालिक है। जब हम रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्टर श्री जैन के पास जाते हैं तो वह हमेशा यही फरमाते हैं कि हम इन वायदों के पाबन्द हैं, सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह की खिदमत में जाते हैं तो उन्होंने भी यही कहा कि हम वायदों के पाबन्द हैं, जहां कहीं भी हम गए हमने यही सुना, कहीं हमको यह जवाब नहीं मिला कि यह वायदे काबिल पाबन्दी नहीं हैं लेकिन यह वाकया है कि पूरी मिट्टी पलीद इन वायदों की की गई है। जिस वक्त बिल नम्बर ५६ सन् ५१ का आया मैं आपको बतलाऊं कि उस पर काफी बहस रही, इस हाउस में तीन दिन तक बराबर बहस जारी रही और इस बिल को मौजूदा सूरत में मंजूर न करने को कहा गया। आज जब फिर यह बिल लाया गया है तो मुझे उस मौके की याद आ जाती है और तब मैं और आज मैं थोड़ी सिमिलैरिटी भी है। जिस तरह उस वक्त गाडगील साहब ने यह बिल पेश करते समय कहा था कि यह बिल बड़ा सिम्पल है और उम्मीद जाहिर की थी कि वह बड़ी आसानी से पास हो जाएगा, ठीक उसी तरह आज इस तरमीमी बिल को पेश करते हुए हमारे सरदार साहब फरमाते हैं कि यह दो क्लाजेज का बिल है, बड़ा ही सीधा सादा है और इसके अन्दर प्रिंसिपल्स इनवॉल्व्ड नहीं हैं। उनकी उस रीजनिंग को कट करना मुश्किल है क्योंकि रीजनिंग उनकी बहुत साफ है लेकिन मैं उनको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि जिस तरह इस पर पहले दो तीन दिन तक बहस हुई वह आज भी हो सकती है और वह दो दिन में खत्म नहीं होगी। अब इसके अन्दर जो कुछ हुआ वह मैं आपको सुनाना चाहता हूं।

हमने एक्ट नम्बर ५६ सन् ५१ की रू से यह एंश्योरेंस दिया था कि जिन अश्खास ने पार्टीशन में लुट पिट कर और बर्बाद हो कर दिल्ली के अन्दर आ कर शरण ली हुई है और जिन लोगों ने गवर्नमेंट की इमदाद से डिप्टी कमिश्नर के हुक्म से, श्री मोहनलाल सक्सेना के सिम्पैथिटिक हार्ट के दिए हुये हुक्म से, जिन्होंने मकान बना लिए थे उनको उन मकानों से बेदखल नहीं किया जाएगा और अगर जरूरत पड़ी बेदखल करने की, अगर उनका आक्युपेशन किसी कानून के मुताबिक बरखिलाफ हुआ था उनके मकान किसी हैसियत से किसी स्कीम के बरखिलाफ हुए तो उस सूरत में क्या किया जाएगा ? दो बातें की जाएंगी। एक तो उन को आल्टर्नेटिव एकोमोडेशन दी जाएगी। इस

के अलावा उनको कम्पेन्सेशन दिया जाएगा उन मकानों का जो गिराए जाएंगे ।

जो मकान कायम रखे जाएंगे उनकी जमीन की कीमत नो प्राफिट नो लॉस बेसिस पर एसेस करके उनसे ईजी इंस्टालमेंट्स में ली जाएगी। इतना ही नहीं जो प्राइवेट जमीनें थीं उनके वास्ते गाडगील साहब ने तय कर दिया कि उनके वास्ते भी गवर्नमेंट ऐसी कोशिश करेगी ताकि रिफ्यूजीज को ऐसी जगहों से बाहर न निकाला जाए और कोई राजीनामा कर लिया जाए। अगर उनको वहां से बेदखल करके दूसरी जगह मकान दिया जाए तो इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाए कि वह जगह उनके गेनफुल इम्पलायमेंट के नजदीक हो। यह और दूसरे एश्योरेंसेज जो हाउस में दिए गए थे, मैं उन्हें पढ़ कर सुनाना नहीं चाहता लेकिन साथ ही मैं इस टेम्पटेशन से अपने को बाज नहीं रख सकता कि जो खास वायदे आखिरी दिनों में किए गए थे वह मैं हाउस को पढ़ कर न सुनाऊं। जिस वक्त यह बिल पास हुआ हम जल्दी में थे और हम चाहते थे कि वह फौरन पास हो जाए। हमने कोई स्पीचेज नहीं कीं और हमने जो कुछ सिलेक्ट कमेटी के वक्त कहा था उसको भी दुहराने की कोशिश नहीं की बल्कि उस सब को भुला कर उन सारे उसूलों को भुला कर महज आनरेबिल मिनिस्टर ने जो उस समय एश्योरेंस दिए उन पर विश्वास करके हम ने सारी बहस को खत्म कर दिया और वह बिल उस बहस के बाद पास हो गया। उस मौके पर जो श्री गाडगील साहब ने फरमाया और जो मैं ने अर्ज किया और जो लाला अचिंत राम ने अर्ज किया वह सब कुछ हाउस के सामने हैं और हाउस को उस पर थोड़ी सी तवज्जह देनी चाहिए। उस वक्त मैं ने गवर्नमेंट से अर्ज किया कि मैं जबानी एश्योरेंस नहीं मानता हूं, आप राइटिंग में उनको रेड्यूस करके उनको पढ़ कर सुना दीजिए और वह सब के सब पढ़ कर सुनाए और उन्होंने यह भी फरमाया कि यह जो एश्योरेंसेज मैं देता हूं तो मैं कोई ऐसा आदमी नहीं हूं जो अपने वायदों से पीछे हट जाऊं और मैं देखूंगा कि वह पूरे किए जाते हैं। मैंने उन से उस वक्त कहा भी था कि सितम्बर आ गया हैं, आप महाराष्ट्र तशरीफ ले जाएंगे, इलेक्शन होने वाले हैं और नतीजा यह होगा कि सारी कमेटी तितर बितर हो जाएगी और यह जो हम प्राबलम हल करना चाहते हैं यह सब मामला खत्म हो जाएगा । आनरेबिल मिनिस्टर साहब ने एक उसूल कायम किया था और जो शरणार्थियों के वास्ते बहुत फायदेमंद साबित हुआ और वह यह था कि किसी भी रिफ्यूजी को उस की मौजूदा रिहायश से बेदखल नहीं किया जाएगा जब तक कि उसके वास्ते कोई आल्टर्नेटिव एकोमोडेशन न प्रोवाइड कर दी जाए और इसी उसूल के मातहत रिफ्यूजीज को राष्ट्रपति भवन के लांस में जगह दी गई और अस्पतालों और स्कूलों वगैरह में गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से उनको जगह दी गई लेकिन बाद में हमने देखा कि इस उसूल के मुताबिक अमल नहीं हुआ और गवर्नमेंट, इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट और दूसरी अथारिटीज ने उसको वायलेट किया और उन बेचारे मुसीबतजदा लोगों को शहर से आठ, आठ मील के फासले पर लारियों में ले जा कर खाली जमीन पर छोड़ दिया और कह दिया कि यह तुम्हारी आल्टर्नेटिव एकोमोडेशन हैं। रात को ग्यारह बजे मय उनकी बिलौंगिंग्स के उन लोगों को जंगल में छोड़ दिया गया। यह कार्यवाही की गई और मैंने उस तरफ तवज्जह दिलाई कि यह कोई आल्टर्नेटिव एकोमोडेशन नहीं हैं । जरूरत इस बात की थी कि आप उनके जख्म पर मरहम लगाते न कि उलटे नमकपाशी करें और जब तक हमारे अन्दर वह स्प्रिट नहीं आएगी हम इस मसले को हल नहीं कर सकेंगे। चुनांचे श्री गाडगील ने फरमाया भी था कि मैं और मेरी मिनिस्ट्री का एक एक फर्द उन उसूलों के मुताबिक काम करेंगे जो उसूल मैंने बयान किए हैं और इसीलिए किसी को कोई तकलीफ नहीं होगी। चुनांचे यह मामला खत्म हुआ और यह भी खुशकिस्मती की बात थी कि गाडगील साहब के जाने के बाद एंड मिनिस्ट्रेशन सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह के काबिल हाथों में सुपुर्द कर दिया गया।

मुझ को इसी बात का डर था कि श्री गाडगील और यह मिनिस्ट्री चलते आप के पिक्चर न

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

हो जाए जब काम करने का वक्त आए। मैं सरदार साहब की खिदमत में गया और अर्ज किया कि आप एक मीटिंग बुलाइए। मीटिंग बुलाई गई। दिल्ली के अफसर व मिनिस्टर भी उस में आए और उन्होंने कहा कि हम दिए गए एंश्योरेंसेज पर कायम रहेंगे और उनको पूरा करेंगे। लेकिन उसके बाद क्या किया गया? मेरे पास फेहरिस्त मौजूद हैं उन घरों की और बहुत से ऐसे घरों की जो कि पक्के थे और जो पहले इस एंश्योरेंस की तारीफ में आते थे और जो गिरा दिए गए, जबर्दस्ती गिरा दिए गए और बड़ी बेदर्दी से गिराए गए। किसी ने यह नहीं सोचा कि यह लोग मुसीबतजदा हैं और मुसीबतजदा होने के अलावा वह इन एंश्योरेंसेज से प्राउंडेड हैं। मैं वह लिस्ट हाउस के सामने पढ़ कर नहीं सुनाना चाहता, वह बहुत लम्बी लिस्ट हो जाएगी, लेकिन बहुत मुख्तसर अर्ज करता हूं कि इस का कितना खराब असर यहां पर हुआ है। वह मकानात जो गिराए गए पटेल नगर में २,५१,४०० रुपए की मालियत के थे, फैंज रोड में २,५६,४०० रुपए की मालियत के थे, फैंज रोड में में एक लाख रुपए की मालियत के थे। इस तरह से कुल मिला कर ५,४२,००० रुपए की प्रापर्टी गिरा कर जमीन के बराबर कर दी गई। साथ में उन लोगों को न कोई कम्पेन्सेशन दिया गया और न कोई आल्टर्नेटिव एंकोमोडेशन ही दी गई जिस का वादा किया गया था। इसके अलावा आज जितने मकानात डिमालिशन की थ्रेट के अन्दर हैं उनकी कीमत ११,७६,००० रुपए हैं। १८ मकान फैंज रोड, एसा रोड लेन में ६ मकान, फैंज रोड में और २२ मकान, हरध्यान रोड में ६ मकान, एंडज्वाइनिंग फैंज रोड २३ मकान और आहाता किदारा में २२८ मकान। मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि इन मकानों की एक एक ईंट गवर्नमेंट के दिए हुए एंश्योरेंसेज से पवित्र व पक्की कर दी गई थी, एक एक ईंट को नहीं गिराया जाना चाहिए था, जब कि वह पूरे के पूरे मकानात गिरा दिए गए। हाउस को मालूम है कि किन हालात में बिल पास किया गया था और किस तरह से एंश्योरेंसेज दिए गए थे। मैं उन को बार बार में दोहराना चाहूंगा, इस वजह से कि हम जानते थे कि गवर्नमेंट ने खुद हुक्म दिया है और उनकी पूरी तौर से तामील होगी। डिप्टी कमिश्नर ने हुक्म दिया कि उन मकानों को कम्प्लीट करने दिया जाए, श्री मोहन लाल सक्सेना ने पहले हुक्म दिया कि उन मकानों को तीन साल के लिए कायम रखा जाए बाद में यह किया गया कि उन को सदा के वास्ते कायम रखा जाए। लेकिन उन एंश्योरेंसेज की किसी ने परवाह नहीं की। आप सुन कर हैरान होंगे कि जिसका नाम आल्टर्नेटिव एंकोमोडेशन दिया गया था वह क्या था। सात, आठ मील के फासले पर १०० गज का एक टुकड़ा और उसके ऊपर मकान बनाने के वास्ते ५०० रुपया मंजूर किया गया। उसके बाद क्या हुआ। मेरे हाथों में नोटिस मौजूद हैं जिस की रू से कहा गया कि जो ५०० रुपया दिया गया था और जमीन का १०० गज का जो टुकड़ा था हाउस के वास्ते उसकी कीमत को वसूल किया जाए और वह वसूल किया जा रहा है उन लोगों से। गर्जे कि वह आल्टर्नेटिव एंकोमोडेशन नहीं थी। लेकिन लफ्ज यह थे कि पहले आल्टर्नेटिव एकोमोडेशन दी जाएगी फिर मकानों से उन लोगों को निकाला जाएगा। आप मकान से बेदखल कर के किसी आदमी से कहें कि जंगल में मकान बना लो, उसके बाल बच्चों को बेघर बार कर के उस से कहें कि जाकर जंगल में मकान बनाए तो कैसे काम चल सकता है। मुझे पता नहीं कि जो एंश्योरेंस दिए गए थे उनकी किस कदर कम्प्लायन्स हुई। कुछ केसेज में जानता हूं और उन लोगों के लिस्ट स्टेटमेंट मेरे हाथ में मौजूद हैं जिन में से किसी का मकान दो हजार रुपए का था, किसी का तीन हजार का था, किसी का १५ हजार का था। एक मकान तो ४० हजार रुपए का था यहां पर, जिस को बेदर्दी से गिराया गया। अगर चाहते तो बड़ी आसानी से इस बात का रास्ता पाया जा सकता था कि वह मकान कायम रहे, लेकिन कायम रखने की किसी को जरूरत नहीं है। मैं फिर भी सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह की तारीफ करता हूं जिन्होंने मेरी

दरख्वास्त पर कोशिश की कि इन मकानों को बेजा तौर पर गिराया जाए, लेकिन उनके अहकाम की कोई परवाह नहीं की गई। अजीब बात है कि गवर्नमेन्ट की एक मिनिस्ट्री दूसरी मिनिस्ट्री की बात को सेट एंट नाट कर देती है। एक मिनिस्ट्री पूछती है कि किस अख्तयार के मातहत तुम मकान गिराते हो तो दूसरी मिनिस्ट्री कहती है कि जा कर उन मकानों को जमीन से मिला दो। इस तरह की कार्यवाही की गई। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह कौन सा तरीका है कि इस तरह से अफसरों को अख्तयार दे दिया जाए कि लोगों के मकानात को गिरा दें, लोगों को जलील करें और उन को तकलीफ पहुंचाएं। मैं अदब से अर्ज करूंगा कि मेरा तजुर्बा यह कहता है कि मैं ऐसे अख्तयार किसी को भी देने के लिए तैयार न होऊं, यहां तक कि अपनी गवर्नमेंट को भी देने को तैयार न होऊं, हालांकि मैं जानता हूं कि मेरी गवर्नमेंट उनका मिस यूज नहीं करेगी। जिस वक्त इस कानून का सिलेक्ट कमेटी को रिफरेंस हुआ था उस वक्त मैं ने अर्ज किया था कि मैं नहीं चाहता कि वही शख्स रिपोर्ट करे वही पुलिसमैन हो और वही असेसर या जज हो अपने केस में। लेकिन उस वक्त इमर्जेन्सी थी और मैं जानता हूं कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट का जहां तक ताल्लुक है वह इस किस्म का रवैया कभी नहीं अख्तयार करेगी जो कि लोगों के खिलाफ हो। इसीलिए मैं ने जो एमेंडमेंट दिया है उन में मैं ने गवर्नमेंट प्रीमिसेज के मुताल्लिक एक लफ्ज भी नहीं कहा है। मुझे उसके खिलाफ कोई शिकायत नहीं है। मेरी शिकायत उन लोगों के खिलाफ है जिन्होंने कि इस हाउस में दिए हुए एश्योरेंसों की कोई परवाह नहीं की और इस हाउस को और हम सब को पब्लिक की निगाह में और इंसाफ की निगाह में जलील कर दिया।

जनाब वाला, एक मौका था जब यह कहा गया था कि उन को जमीनें दी जाएंगी और इसके लिए लिखा गया था कि वह 'नो लास नो प्राफिट बेसिस' पर दी जाएंगी और उन की कीमत ईजी इन्स्टालमेंट्स में वसूल की जाएगी। एक बार मेरे पास कुछ लोग आए कि हम को जमीन दी जाने वाली है। मैं ने उन से कहा कि तुम अपने मकान के नीचे जो जमीन है उसके मुआवजे के वास्ते रुपया जमा करो और जमीन की कीमत भी इकट्ठी करो। चुनांचे उन्होंने ५२ हजार रुपए जमा कर के उसका चेक मेरे पास भेजा। मैं ने आनरेबिल मिनिस्टर साहबा दिल्ली स्टेट से कहा कि यह रुपया मेरे पास मौजूद है और इन लोगों को जमीन दे दी जाए। इस पर उन लोगों से मार्केट वैल्यू लेने की कोशिश की गई। वह देने को भी राजी हुए, लेकिन उनको जमीनें नहीं दी गईं। सिर्फ एक जगह ऐसी है जिस में इकरार किया गया है ३०, ३५ आदमियों से कि तुम लोगों को मकान दे दिए जाएंगे। मुझे नहीं मालूम कि वह वादा कब पूरा होगा, या होगा भी या नहीं। जिस वक्त वह एंश्योरेंस दिया गया था उस वक्त उसूल था, और वह उसूल कोई मेरे घर का नहीं था, बल्कि सब कोई उस को मानता था। जिस वक्त सिलेक्ट कमेटी बनी, उस वक्त मैंने अर्ज किया कि मैं चाहता हूं कि हर एक आदमी अपने घर का मालिक हो। आज आनरेबुल मिनिस्टर साहब ने भी एक नई स्कीम निकाली है मिडल क्लास के लोगों के हाउसेज के लिए। यह स्कीम सारे देश के लिए निकाली गई है, जिसका मैं खैरमकदम करता हूं और सारे देश में जिस ने खुशी की लहर दौड़ा दी है कि इस बात को गवर्नमेंट चाहती है कि लोग अपने मकानों के अन्दर रहें और वह ८,००० रुपए तक के लिए कर्जा देना चाहती है। इधर तो यह हो रहा है और उधर जो बनी हुई एकोमोडेशन है जिस के वास्ते गवर्नमेंट ने एंश्योरेंस दिया था, उसको बेदर्दी से गिराया जाता है, जिसके अन्दर किसी का फायदा नहीं है। जैसे और सब नेशनल लास हुआ करते हैं उसी तरह से यह भी अव्वल दर्जे का नेशनल लास है। वह सब के सब मुजरिम हैं जो इस तरह से जा कर मकानों को गिराते हैं। मैं जानता हूं कि इन गरीबों की कहीं दाद फरियाद नहीं है। वह एक मिनिस्टर के पास से दूसरे मिनिस्टर के पास भागते फिरते हैं, लेकिन उन को कोई रिलीफ नहीं मिलता। उनके साथ

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

अफसरान ने झूठे वादे किए कि तुम घबराओ नहीं हम तुम्हारे मकान को नहीं गिराएंगे, लेकिन वादा करने के दूसरे ही दिन उनके पास डैमेजज का नोटिस पहुंचता है। यह अमर वाकया है कि उन लोगों के साथ बेजा सख्ती की गई है। इस हाउस ने एक एंश्योरेंस कमेटी बना रखी है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि यह एंश्योरेंस कमेटी उन लोगों के इस मामले में जाएगी और उनको इन्साफ देगी।

आज जो मेरी दरख्वास्त है वह यही है कि आप का जो मौजूदा एक्ट है, आनरेबुल मिनिस्टर साहब ने ईमानदारी के साथ उस एक्ट को मंजूर किया है, इसी वास्ते मैं ने हिस्ट्री दी कि एक्ट ५६ आफ १९५१ और एक्ट ४६ आफ १९४७, दोनों का क्या माहीसल निकला। एक्ट २० सन् १९५२ के मातहत इन दोनों एक्टों को खत्म कर दिया गया। लेकिन दफा २५ आफ एक्ट २० सन् १९५२ के मातहत इसको रिपील कर के पहले दोनों एक्टों के प्रोविजन को फिर से एनैक्ट कर दिया गया। इन दोनों एक्टों का हवाला दे कर लोगों ने अदालत का दरवाजा खटखटाया कि उन को उन के मौजूदा मकानों से न निकाला जाए और उन को जमीनें देनी चाहिएं दिए हुए एंश्योरेंस के मुताबिक। उन लोगों ने हाई कोर्ट में रिट एप्लीकेशन दे दी। रिट एप्लीकेशन अपने तरह की एक रेमेडी है क्योंकि वह लोग सिविल सूट नहीं दायर कर सकते थे। लेकिन हाई कोर्ट ने क्या करार दिया ? एक बड़ी अजीब बात करार दी गई कि यह जमीनें जिन पर अनऑथराइज्ड स्ट्रक्चर बनाए जाते हैं बच नहीं सकती हैं। उन पर के स्ट्रक्चर जमीनों के साथ जाते हैं। वहां यह बहस की गई कि यह जमीनें एक्ट २० सन् १९५२ की पार्ट नहीं हैं। ऐसी हालत में एंश्योरेंसेज देने से क्या फायदा। हमारे आनरेबुल मिनिस्टर साहबान और इस आनरेबुल हाउस के एंश्योरेंसेज की यह कद्र है कि जिन्होंने यह कानून बनाया उनके ही हुक्म को उनके कानून के मातहत वायोलेट किया जाता है। उनके कानूनों की बेकद्री ही नहीं की जाती बल्कि उन को स्पर्न भी किया जाता है। मैं क्या शिकायत करूं। दिल्ली में सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की नाक के नीचे मकानों को गिराया गया और गिराने से पहले उससे पूछा तक नहीं गया कि ऐसा किया जाए या नहीं। इस तरह से जुल्म किया गया, खास तौर से रिफ्यूजीज के ऊपर।

यह मेरे लिए नाकाबिले बरदाश्त था। मैं कई मर्तबा आनरेबुल मिनिस्टर साहिबान के पास गया। मैं ने जैन साहब को लिखा और उनके पास गया। उन्होंने लिख कर भेज दिया कि इन मकानों को मत गिराओ। कुछ दिनों तक तो उन्होंने उनको नहीं गिराया लेकिन फिर गिराना शुरू कर दिया। लोगों को नोटिस दिए गए और उनसे डैमेजेज वसूल करना शुरू कर दिया गया। उनसे कई गुनी कीमत मांगी जाती है, वह भी वह देने के लिए तैयार हो जाते हैं, लेकिन फिर भी उनके साथ कोई रियायत नहीं बरती जाती। मैं आनरेबुल मिनिस्टर साहब से इस मामले में एश्योरेंसेज चाहता हूं। अगर वह इनचार्ज नहीं हैं तो जो मिनिस्टर इनचाज हो वह यह एश्योरेंस दें। मैं तो समझता हूं कि सारी गवर्नमेंट हर मिनिस्टर के काम के लिए जिम्मेवार है। शायद इस काम की आनरेबुल राजकुमारी जी इनचार्ज हों। पर कोई भी इनचार्ज हो मैं यह चाहता हूं कि जो भी मिनिस्टर हमको एश्योरेंस दें वह उनको पूरा करने के लिए भी जिम्मेवारी ले। अगर ऐसा नहीं होगा तो हम को ऐतबार नहीं आवेगा। मेरा सर शर्म से नीचा हो जाता है जब मेरे पास रिफ्यूजी लोग आते हैं और कहते हैं कि जो एश्योरेंस आपके मिनिस्टर साहब ने दिए थे उनको नहीं माना जाता। इनको न मानने वाले लोग कौन हैं? यह सब आपके मातहत लोग हैं। लेकिन मैं देखता हूं कि आप लोग इनके मुकाबले में बेबस हैं और हमारी शिकायतों के बावजूद भी कुछ कर नहीं सकते हैं। मेरे पास इसके सिवा कोई चारा नहीं कि मैं एंश्योरेंस मांगूं। हम को जो एश्योरेंस दिए गए थे वह तो एक जैंटिलमैन्स प्रामिज था और उन एश्योरेंसेज की वजह से ही हम ने उस कानून के पास होने में आबजेक्शन नहीं किए और उसको पास होने दिया।

मैं चाहता हूं कि आनरेबुल मिनिस्टर साहब या गवर्नमेंट हमको यह एश्योरेंस दें कि जिन लोगों को बेदखल कर दिया गया है उनको जमीन वापस दी जाएगी और जिनके मकान मौजूद हैं और गिराए नहीं गए हैं उनको गिराया नहीं जाएगा और स्कीम को माडीफाई कर दिया जाएगा। मेरे पास एक ऐसे मकान मालिक का केस है जिसका मकान ४०,००० का था और उसको बेदखल कर दिया गया। एश्योरेंसेज में हम से कहा गया था कि हर केस को खास तौर से देखा जाएगा। अब आप हर एक को बेदखल करके पांच सौ रुपया और एक टुकड़ा जमीन देना चाहते हैं। जिस आदमी का ४०,००० का मकान लिया गया उसको न तो कोई मुआवजा दिया गया और न कोई आल्टर्नेटिव एकोमोडेशन दिया गया। मैं अदब से अर्ज करूंगा कि जब तक उन एश्योरेंसेज को पूरा नहीं किया जाएगा और जो लोगों के साथ जुल्म हुआ है उसको दुरुस्त नहीं किया जाएगा तब तक आपको हाउस में यह बिल लाने का कोई आवाज नहीं है। किस मुंह से मिनिस्टर साहिबान इस हाउस में आते हैं जब कि हुक्काम लोग उनके हुक्म की पाबन्दी नहीं करते। मैं नहीं समझता कि दिल्ली स्टेट की आटानमी क्या है या इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट आटोनोमस है या नहीं या क्या काम करता है। मैं तो एक चीज जानता हूं कि यह हाउस सावरीन बाडी है और यहां पर जो गवर्नमेंट के मिनिस्टर ने कह दिया वह लफ्ज ला है। जब यहां कोई एश्योरेंस दिया जाता है तो देश के अन्दर कोई ऐसी ताकत नहीं होनी चाहिए जो कि उसको स्पर्न कर सके। इसलिए मैं कहूंगा कि जब तक यह एश्योरेंस न दिया जाए कि जिन लोगों के साथ जुल्म हुवा है उसको दुरुस्त कर दिया जाएगा उस वक्त मैं इस बिल को उस निगाह से देखने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूं जैसा कि मिनिस्टर साहब चाहते हैं।

इसके अलावा यह बिल बहुत सिम्पिल भी नहीं है। इस बिल में लफ्ज लैंड की कोई तारीफ नहीं दी गई है। मैं आनरेबुल मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछता हूं कि लैंड में बिल्डिंग्स शामिल हैं या नहीं। अगर लैंड की तारीफ में इमारतें भी शामिल हैं तो इस अमेंडमेंट की जरूरत ही नहीं है। अगर लैंड में इमारतें शामिल नहीं हैं तो आप **आन दी हान्र्स आफ ए डाइलेमा** हैं। अगर लैंड में इमारतें शामिल नहीं हैं तो आपने अब तक की कार्रवाई किस हक से की ? आपने इमारतें किस हक से गिरवाईं। आपने इमारतें गिरवाकर कानून के खिलाफ कार्रवाई की है। मैं आनरेबिल मिनिस्टर की इत्तला के वास्ते यह भी अर्ज कर दूं कि यह सवाल पहले भी हाउस में उठा था जब कि एक्ट ५६ सन् ५१ पास हुआ था और आनरेबुल मिनिस्टर गाडगील साहब ने कहा था कि लैंड में इमारतें शामिल हैं। अगर आप कहते हैं कि लैंड में मकानात शामिल नहीं हैं तो जो मकान गिराए गए हैं वे नाजायज तरीके से गिराए गए हैं। अगर मिनिस्टर साहब यह कहते हैं कि लैंड में इमारतें शामिल नहीं हैं तो मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि वह इस लफ्ज को रखें और हम देखेंगे कि इसका रखना कहां तक दुरुस्त है। एक्ट ५६ सन् ५१ में गवर्नमेंट प्रेमिसेज में से कुछ को पबलिक प्रेमिसेज में चेंज कर दिया गया। उसको सन् ५२ के एक्ट से फिर पहले जैसा कर दिया गया।

Sardar Swaran Singh: Buildings of unauthorised persons not belonging to the Improvement Trust. That is the distinction.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Where is the distinction. Sir?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Buildings of Improvement Trust and buildings of unauthorised persons on Improvement ment Trust land.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव: लेकिन ईमारत तो पहले से शामिल हैं। उसे आज आप प्रोपोज करना चाहते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो इमारतें बनी हुई थीं उनको आपने किस अख्तियार से गिराया। अगर लैंड में बिल्डिंगें शामिल नहीं थीं तो आपने उनको किस अख्तियार से गिराया। अगर आप गाडगील साहब के इंटरप्रिटेशन को मानते हैं तो यह बिल गैर जरूरी हो जाता है। लेकिन अगर आप कहते हैं कि

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

नहीं, इसमें बिल्डिंग शामिल करने की जरूरत है तो पहला काम आप यह कीजिये कि जो मकान गिराये गये हैं उनको रीन्सटेट कीजिये।

मैं एक और तरीके से भी मामला पेश करना चाहता हूं। यह जो एक्ट २७ सन् ५० बना यह सारे हिन्दुस्तान के वास्ते है। जब यह एक्ट बना तो इसमें से जम्मू और काश्मीर और दिल्ली को एक्सक्ल्यूड कर दिया गया था। फिर दिल्ली को इसमें रखने की कोशिश हुई। अब सिर्फ यही नहीं चाहा जाता कि दिल्ली स्टेट को इसमें शामिल किया जाये बल्कि इस कानून में खास तौर पर इम्प्रवमेंट ट्रस्ट और लोकल बाडीज के लिए ताकत चाही जा रही है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि इम्प्रवमेंट ट्रस्ट सिर्फ दिल्ली में हैं या हिन्दुस्तान के किसी और हिस्से में भी हैं। क्या उन दूसरे इम्प्रवमेंट ट्रस्ट्स को यह अख्तियारात हासिल हैं जो कि आप दिल्ली को देना चाहते हैं। क्या वे किसी स्लम्स को दूर नहीं करते। जनाब वाला, अब मुझे स्लम्स की याद आ गयी। इसमें एक दूसरा पहलू और है। अजमेरी गेट के करीब के इलाके में जहां कि आज नई बड़ी बड़ी इमारतें बनी हुई हैं और जहां पर कि जमीन २०० और ३०० रुपये गज बिकी, पहले गरीब लोगों के मकान थे जो कि सब्जी बेचा करते थे या इसी तरह के दूसरे छोटे छोटे पेशे करते थे। सन् ३८ में उनको नोटिस दिया गया कि तुम्हारे मकान एक्वायर किये जायेंगे। सन् ४६ में फिर यह नोटिस रिपीट हुआ। अब उनको ५ या ६ रुपये गज मुआवजा देकर उनसे यह जमीन ली जा रही है और उनसे कहा जा रहा है कि तुमको ६ या ७ मील ही दूरी पर जमीन दी जायगी। और उनकी वह जमीन दो दो सौ और तीन तीन सौ रुपये गज में बेची जा रही है। जिनके मकान नहीं लिये गये हैं उनसे बैटरमेंट की मांगी जा रही है। कल एक साहब आये और उन्होंने मुझे बतलाया कि उन लोगों से एबेनडनमेंट की भी मांगी जा रही है। बैटरमेंट फी तो मैं समझ सकता था लेकिन एबेनडनमेंट फी मैं नहीं समझ सका। बैटरमेंट फी उन लोगों से चार्ज की जायेगी जिनके मकान नहीं लिये गये, क्योंकि उनके मकान की कीमत बढ़ गयी है।

एबेंडनमेंट फी वह है कि जिस एरिया के अन्दर जितने भी मकानात हैं उन सबको अगर एक्वायर कर लिया जाता तो कितना फायदा गवर्नमेंट को होता। चूंकि वह एबेंडेड हैं और एक्वायर नहीं किये जायेंगे, इस लिये एबेंडनमेंट फी भी वह लोग अदा करें जो उस एरिया के रहने वाले हैं। जनाबवाला, इस सिलसिले में मैं गवर्नमेंट और हाउस की डिजायर समझ सकता हूं, डेमोक्रेसी की डिमांड समझ सकता हूं कि रहने के वास्ते अच्छे और डिसेंट मकान दिये जायें। मैं खुद स्लम्स के हक में नहीं हूं और जाहिर है कि जहां कहीं स्लम्स का क्लियरेंस होगा थोड़ी बहुत तकलीफ लोगों को होगी क्योंकि आखिर कोई इम्प्रवमेंट बिना तकलीफ के होता नहीं है। बड़े और अच्छे मकान बनाये जायेंगे, हर एक आदमी को मकान भी शायद न दिया जा सके लेकिन मैं यह मानने को कतई तैयार नहीं हूंगा और मैं नहीं चाहता कि उस इलाके के सारे लोगों को बेदखल करके उनको आठ आठ मील के फासले पर भेज दिया जाय और उनके बजाय यहां पर बड़े बड़े महल तामीर किये जायें। और वे बड़े बड़े आदमियों को दे दिये जांय। आप अच्छे मकान बनाइये उनमें ज्यादातर उन लोगों को हिस्सा दीजिये जो वहां पहले से रह रहे हैं और अगर कुछ ऐसे रह जायें जो कि वहां पर न रक्खे जा सकें तो उनको आलटरनेटिव एकोमोडेशन दीजिये, लेकिन आलटरनेटिव एकोमोडेशन के यह मानी नहीं कि आप उनको सात सात मील पर भेज दें क्योंकि उनको उनके कारोबार की जगह से दूर भेज देना

उनके लिये सख्त तकलीफ का बायस होगा। उनको उनके रोजगार की जगह से जहां तक होसके नजदीक से नजदीक जगह पर कोई आलटरनेटिव एकोमोडेशन बना कर दीजिये और अगर आप ऐसा करते हैं तो जाहिर है कि आप हाउसिंग प्राबलम सॉल्व करते हैं। गवर्नमेंट महल बना कर लोगों को उनमें रक्खे और उनसे किराया वसूल करें, उसके बारे में मैंने अर्ज किया कि मुझे गवर्नमेंट के महलों में रहना मंजूर नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूं कि हर एक आदमी के पास अपना मकान हो ताकि वह फील कर सके कि मैं इस मकान का मालिक हूं और ऐसा होने पर उसमें यह अहसास पैदा हो जायेगा कि वह उस मकान का मालिक है और वह अपने घर को कैंसिल की तौर पर रक्खेगा। इसके वास्ते यह तजवीज रक्खी गयी थी कि यह जमीनें उनको दी जायें और जिन मकानात में वे रह रहे हैं उनसे बेदखल न किया जाय, लेकिन उसको नहीं माना गया। पटेलनगर में हमारे रेफ्यूजीज भाइयों ने मकान बनाये और मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को वहां दिखाने ले गया और उन्होंने उन मकानों को पसन्द किया। मुझे याद है कि एक मौके पर जब मैंने सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह को वे मकान दिखलाये तो उन्होंने देख कर पसन्द किया और उन लोगों की तारीफ की जिन्होंने इतनी मुसीबत में आकर भी ऐसे मकानात बना डाले। उनसे मकानों का नकशा दाखिल करने को कहा गया और उन्होंने पांच सौ रुपया लगा कर इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट के पास नकशे दाखिल किये और वह तैयार थे कि जहां इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट बतलायेगा कि यह ठीक नहीं है, वह उसको दुरुस्त कर देंगे और इस से साफ जाहिर होता है कि वह गवर्नमेंट से किस कदर कोआपरेट करना चाहते थे लेकिन अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि गवर्नमेंट कोआपरेट नहीं करती और मेरी शिकायत इस बिना पर है। मैं गवर्नमेंट की इस पालिसी को मानता हूं कि स्लम्स भी दूर हों और अच्छे मकान बनें और लोग उन मकानों में बसाये जांय लेकिन मैं यह मानने को तैयार नहीं हूं कि इसके वास्ते आप बेजा तौर पर उन बेचारे गरीब और मुसीबतजदा लोगों को दुःख दें। मैं उन एश्योरेंसेज का पार्टी था और मैं महसूस करता हूं कि कोई गवर्नमेंट जस्टिफाइड नहीं है कि वह उन वायदों से पीछे हटे या उन्हें खैरबाद कहे। हम देखते हैं कि हर एक मिनिस्टर इस मामले में लिप सिम्पैथी करता है लेकिन जब उन पर अमल करने का वक्त आता है तो उन पर अमल नहीं किया जाता। मैं नहीं चाहता कि मेरी गवर्नमेंट इस तरीके से बदनाम हो और लोगों का यह ख्याल कायम हो कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट इस मामले में ठीक काम नहीं कर रही है। मैं जानता हूं कि हमारे मिनिस्टर साहबान की क्या ख्वाहिश है और उनके दिल में क्या है लेकिन उससे तो काम कुछ बनता नहीं और हम देखते हैं कि जब उनके दिये हुए वायदों पर अमल करने का वक्त आता है तो जो उनके नीचे काम करने वाले उनका सबारडिनेट अमला है वह उनके मुताबिक अमल नहीं करता और उनको नजरअंदाज कर देता है। आखिर सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह बजात खुद तो कोई गवर्नमेंट हैं नहीं और उनकी पालिसी और डायरेक्शंस को अमल में लाने की जिम्मेदारी तो नीचे के अफसरान पर तहसीलदारों और पटवारियों आदि पर होती है और अगर जनता को सहूलित मिलती है और आराम मिलता है तो वह कहती है कि गवर्नमेंट ठीक है और अच्छी है लेकिन अगर वही तहसीलदार और थानेदार वगैरह उनके ऊपर मारधाड़ करें और जुल्म करें तो लोग कहते हैं कि हमें तो स्वराज्य का मजा नहीं आया। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इन स्लम्स के अन्दर जो गरीब आदमी रहते हैं वह आपकी क्लियरेंस की स्कीम को समझते हैं और वह अपनी जगहों को छोड़ने को तैयार हैं

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

और न ही यह बात है कि वह बेकार में जाकर अर्जियां भेजें लेकिन यह जरूर है कि जब आप ऐसे लोगों को उस जगह से जहां पर वह जनरेशन से रहते चले आये हैं उनको उस जगह से निकालते हैं तो उनको कोई आलटरनेटिव एकोमोडेशन जरूर प्रोवाइड करनी चाहिये और यह भी ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि वह उनके कारोबार के नजदीक हो। मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि इस स्लम क्लियरेंस के सम्बन्ध में आप कोई ऐसा फूल प्रूफ प्राविजन रखिये जिससे उनके साथ बेइंसाफी न हो और मैं चाहता हूं कि यह मामला सेलेक्ट कमेटी में जाये और वहां पर इसके लिये वाजिब सेफगार्ड रक्खा जाय। इसके अलावा ऐसे अस्तियारात जो और किसी स्टेट के इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट को नहीं मिले हुए हैं वह देहली इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट को देना कहां तक वाजिब है। हमारा जो कांस्टीट्यूशन है उसका जो प्रीएम्बुल है उसके अन्दर दोनों बातें लिखी हैं। उसमें लिखा है कि जहां इंडिविजुएल का सवाल है उसकी डिगनिटी की हम पूरी तौर से कद्र करेंगे और जहां तक सोसाइटी के इंटरेस्ट्स का सवाल है हम उनकी कद्र करेंगे। या तो आप प्राइवेट प्रापरटी को बिल्कुल खत्म ही कर दीजिये लेकिन जब तक आप उसको कायम रखते हैं तबतक उसकी सैंक्टिटी आपको माननी होगी और यह जो आदमी के लिये मकान का मसला है और उसका कौंसल आप मानते हैं तो आपको देखना होगा कि एक इंडिविजुएल को बेजा तौर पर तकलीफ न हो और इसके लिये सिलेक्ट कमेटी का फर्ज हो गया है कि वह देखे कि हम उन उसूलों पर जो हमने सन् ४७ में ले आउट किये थे उन पर कहां तक कारामद हो सकते हैं। आज तो यहां पर पता ही नहीं लगता कि कौन मिनिस्टर इनचार्ज है और किसके पास वह लोग जांय, इधर-उधर मारे-मारे घूमते हैं और नतीजा यह होता है कि सब टांय टांय फिस होजाता है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि सेलेक्ट कमेटी में यह मामला थ्रैश हो जायगा। जो पावर्स दी जारही हैं या दी जा चुकी हैं, उनके मुताल्लिक हम किस तरह से अमल करें कि जिससे उनका मिसयूज न हो सके और ठीक तौर पर काम चल सके। जनाबवाला, मुलाहिजा फरमायेंगे कि मैंने दो अमेंडमेंट्स भेजे हैं। एक का मतलब यह है कि देहली इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट को जो खास अख्तियारात इस एक्ट में दिये गये हैं और जो बाकी हिन्दुस्तान की स्टेटों में नहीं दिये गये हैं उनको वापिस ले लिया जाय क्योंकि यह एब्यूज किये गये हैं। गाडगील साहब ने तकरीर फरमाते हुए कहा था कि हम यह पावर्स एब्यूज नहीं करेंगे, यह ठीक है कि उन्होंने तो एब्यूज नहीं की लेकिन जो उनके नीचे काम करने वाले थे उन्होंने उन पावर्स का गलत इस्तेमाल किया है और मैं नहीं चाहता कि आगे उनके मिस्यूज करने के वास्ते एक्ट में कोई गुंजायश छोड़ी जाय। फरदर एब्यूज न होने देने के लिये सेलेक्ट कमेटी को उस पर ठंडे दिल से विचार करना चाहिये और मैं मानता हूं कि हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब इसके ख्वाहिशमंद हैं कि उन पावर्स का एब्यूज न हो, उनकी डिजायर इस बात में किसी से कम नहीं है कि किसी को बेजा तकलीफ न हो और हमारे सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह के दिल में शरणार्थियों के लिये बहुत हमदर्दी है और मुझे पूरी उम्मीद है कि वह अपनी दिरयादिली का सबूत उसी तरह से देंगे जैसे गाडगील साहब ने अपने जमाने में दिया था। मैंने इस सेलेक्ट कमेटी में दो मिनिस्टर्स रक्खे हैं, एक तो सरदार साहब और दूसरे हमारी बहिन राजकुमारी जी हैं और मुझे उम्मीद है कि वे और सेलेक्ट कमेटी के दूसरे मेम्बर आपस में मिल कर इस मसले पर गौर करेंगे और जहां पर पावर्स देना जरूरी समझें वहां पावर दें लेकिन साथ ही उनके लिये पूरा सेफगार्ड रक्खा जाय ताकि उनको एब्यूज न किया जा सके और जहां

यह महसूस किया जाय कि पावर्स जरूरी नहीं हैं वहां से उनको वापिस ले लिया जाय और हमारे पुराने एक्ट सन् ५० का जो मकसद था उसको मद्देनजर रखते हुए इस मसले पर गौर किया जाय और सुझाव दिये जायें।

यह जो सन् ५० का एक्ट इनकारपोरेट हुआ और उसके बाद जो उसमें तरमीमें हुईं, उस सारी हिस्ट्री और बैकग्राउन्ड को देखें तभी आप ठीक तौर पर इस मॉडूल एक्ट को समझ सकते हैं और इसके साथ इंसाफ कर सकते हैं। इन अलफाज के साथ मैं अपने इस मोशन को हाउस के सामने पेश करता हूं और उम्मीद करता हूं कि हाउस इसको सपोर्ट करेगा और आनरेबुल मिनिस्टर मेहरबानी करके इसको कबूल करेंगे और कबूल करके हमारे वास्ते वह एक ऐसा सीधा रास्ता ढूंढेंगे जिसके अन्दर सांप तो मरे पर लाठी न टूटे।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let me place the motion before the House.

Shri Gidwani: Sir, I have also given the same motion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does the hon. Member want that all the persons who have tabled the same motion should be called? I will first place the motion already moved.

Amendment moved:

"That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of....."

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Sir, with your permission, I want to submit three more names: Col. Zaidi, Shri Pataskar and Shri K. S. Raghavachari.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The name of Shri Raghavachari is already there in the list. I will include the other two names and also Shri Nambiar's name already proposed and place the motion before the House.

Amendment moved:

"That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Shrimati Subhadra Joshi, Shri Radha Raman, Shri C. Krishnan Nair, Sardar Hukam Singh, Shri Choithram Partabrai Gidwani, Lala Achint Ram, Sardar Swaran Singh, Shri Maneklal Maganlal Gandhi, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Shri Girraj Saran Singh, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, Shri K. S. Raghavachari, Shri Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri, Shri K. Ananda Nambiar, Col. B. H. Zaidi, Shri Hari Vinayak Pataskar, and the Mover, with instructions to report by the 5th December, 1954".

1 P. M.

The rule is that no Member who is willing to serve on the Select Committee will be called upon to participate in the debate here. But if any hon. Member feels that he or she must make observations at this stage, he or she is entitled to withdraw from the Select Committee.

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): I would like to intervene at some stage just to say a few words about the Delhi Improvement Trust.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am afraid I cannot make an exception even in favour of a Minister.

Shri Gidwani: I would like to know whether the Minister accepts the motion for reference to the Select Committee.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the attitude of the Government?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The attitude of the Government is not very unfavourable to this.

Shri Gidwani: This should be made clear.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: My difficulty is: I am shouting out the names of a

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

number of hon. Members who are here. They will participate in the Select Committee, if the motion is accepted by the House. The majority party is represented by the hon. Minister. We must know definitely whether the hon. Minister is accepting the proposal, in which case I would not allow those hon. Members, whose names I have mentioned, to participate in the discussion. If he does not accept, I will throw it open and shall allow every hon. Member to speak.

Sardar Swaran Singh: We will accept this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shrimati Subhadra Joshi has written to me that she is willing to withdraw in case she is not allowed to speak. If she wants to withdraw, I have no objection to allow her to withdraw, but I would not allow her to speak so long as her name appears in the list.

An Hon. Member: Does it apply to Sardar Swaran Singh?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is the Mover. The exception applies to him. Yes, Mr. Tek Chand. Hon. Members will be brief. The motion is that the Bill be referred to the Select Committee.

Shri Tek Chand (Ambala-Simla): I share to the fullest the fears and the apprehensions given vent to by the previous speaker. There are certain aspects of the operation of the existing Act which ought to be scrutinised by the heads of Governments. Therefore it is a welcome motion that it be referred to the Select Committee, in order that the entire Act, as it is, may be overhauled, because it has certain unhappy and ugly features. It is towards those that I wish to invite the pointed attention of the hon. Minister. So far as the Government Premises (Eviction) Act is concerned, with the best of desire, it tends to be rather drastic in operation. I wish to invite your kind attention to section 3 of the Act. According to the provisions of section 3, powers to evict certain persons from the Government premises vest in the competent authority. It is the competent authority that has to be satisfied. So far as his satisfaction is concerned, whether it has been satisfactorily arrived at or casually or superficially determined, he is his sole judge. The other provision specifically prevents any civil court from examining or reviewing the correctness of his own satisfaction or judgment. He is into himself the sole arbiter and the fate of the persons to be evicted rests exclusively and completely in his hands. It is his whim, it is his caprice, it is his passing fancy which is to determine the fate of the man—whether he has to be evicted or is permitted to stay. No civil court can sit in judgment upon his discretion in the matter. This discretion is unrestrained, unrestricted, by the provisions of the Act. The only break is his own and enlightened conscience.

Now, I know of a case, the facts of which and the data for which I will furnish to the hon. Minister. A certain person's land is the property of the railway, and therefore of the Government of India. A certain person is the lessee for several years. He wanted to build certain buildings; he had to submit plans to the Government. The plans had been examined by the Government and approved by the Government. After that, some officer makes it his fancy that these premises should be acquired, despite the fact that there are structures of the value of Rs. 80,000 or the like. Notice is given to a man who has been in occupation for the last two decades. The formula is repeated, namely, "You are in unauthorised occupation of those premises; take notice that within the stated period, 15 days, you will be evicted." He prays, he goes to the authorities, but nothing happens. So far as the competent authority is concerned, it simply endorses the language of the notice. There is an appeal in the sense that there is no hearing at all. Some sort

of written representation is entertained, and he is told that the appeal is rejected. No grounds, no reasoning, nothing is stated. A man who has on that land building worth Rs. 80,000 is only to be called an unauthorised occupant and the eviction notice is given. This Act further provides no compensation for the lessee who has built on the land, the buildings and the plans approved of by Government, and he is not in arrears of payment of rent even by a single day. At first, what happens is, they keep on asking for more rent. He has no choice in the matter. He is dumbfounded. A couple of years later, the mouth opens still wider. He puts in more rent. Despite the fact that he is not in arrears, so far as the payment of rent is concerned, nonetheless, he is summarily asked to get out and leave his buildings where they are. The question of compensation is not even suggested, not to say of its determination or its fixation.

Kindly see section 3. It provides for the competent authority being satisfied about certain matters, one of them being that a certain portion is sub-let. Even then, the person is deemed to be in unauthorised occupation of Government premises and he is liable to be ejected. For instance, if there are premises of Government—may be of 20 or 50 rooms, and one room is sublet, then the person is liable to be evicted the entire building, whether that building has been constructed by him or by the Government.

Then again, the definition is to be enlarged. The expression "Government premises" is being changed to "public premises," It will mean not only buildings but also land. Land, as the hon. Minister knows far better than I do, has a diversity of statutory definitions. Land has been defined to include buildings, has been defined to include plots, and has been defined to be confined or restricted to agricultural land; at places, land has been, under certain statutory definitions, defined to exclude gardens and courtyards, and other things. Therefore, it would have been desirable if it was intended to include land within the definition of 'premises' so as to further specify expressly the definition of land. If you are including agricultural land, kindly see the consequences that will follow as a result of sheer process of logic. If land excludes agricultural land, every Government tenant is liable to be evicted according to the fancy and caprice of the competent authority, whether his crops are there, whether his harvest is there, or whatever is there. Unless you are going to restrict and in express terms define with absolute precision the term "land" my fears are that you will yourself later on come with a second amendment, because you will find the Act as such absolutely unworkable.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is only an amending Bill: so the observations should be restricted to whatever is sought to be amended. The term "land" is not sought to be amended.

Shri Tek Chand: Previously the Act was confined to buildings only.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is mistaken. On the other hand it was confined to land so far as the Delhi Improvement Trust was concerned. Now they want to include buildings also.

Sardar Swaran Singh: It covers both land and buildings so far as Government property is concerned.

Shri Tek Chand: I happen to have the Act. Previously the Act was confined to buildings only.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, no.

Shri T. N. Singh: He is referring to the 1947 Act. This is an amendment of the 1950 Act.

Shri Tek Chand: I would draw your attention to Act XXVII of 1950 by the name of the Government Premises (Eviction) Act 1950. Will you very kindly turn to sub-section (c) of section 2?

> "Premises" means any building or part of a building and includes gardens, etc."

[Shri Tek Chand]

Therefore, what the original Act defined was building.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am afraid there is some confusion. What is sought to be amended now is the definition of the term "Government premises". Government premises are called by the name of public premises. Public premises are defined to include within it land as well as buildings of the Delhi Improvement Trust as in the case of other Government premises, which include both land and buildings. There is an inadvertence in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. It is not a definition of premises, but public premises or Government premises.

Shri Tek Chand: The point is, because this Bill is going to a Select Committee it will be desirable to define the term "land" with greater precision, so as not to include in it agricultural land.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is going beyond the scope of the Bill.

Shri Tek Chand: Very good. I can then only express my fear that if there is going to be rigid adherence to the provisions as they are worded in the present amendment, a second amendment will follow.

So far as my next point is concerned, I wish to invite the pointed attention of the hon. Minister to Section 5.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Section 5 is not sought to be amended and therefore it is out of the scope of the Bill. This is not a repealing Act. Only certain sections are touched. How can the hon. Member go into other sections?

Shri Tek Chand: All that I submit is that, if you think I am in order, now that the matter is going before a Select Committee, the Act as such may be overhauled. If, however, you think that I am asking for something which is not within the scope or out of competence of the Select Committee, then the question does not arise.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It does not arise.

Shri Tek Chand: The next thing is that rent or damages are sought to be recovered like arrears of land revenue.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Even that section is not touched.

Sardar Swaran Singh: Only so far as it is sought to be extended to the Improvement Trust.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am afraid merely because the words "Government premises" are sought to be substituted by another description "public premises", the whole section is not thrown open to discussion.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Once a section is open to amendment, any other amendments to the same section may be considered—that is what we have been following right through. We cannot go to another section, but we can bring amendments to any part of that section. The whole section is open to discussion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not think so.

Shri Tek Chand: So far as this matter is concerned, I respectfully submit that I am on *terra firma*. Section 4 on page 5 reads:

> "Power to recover rent or damages in respect of Government premises as arrears of land revenue."

The new change that is being brought about is not merely confined to Government premises only, but it is going to include so far as realisability of the dues is concerned, to all premises whether they happen to be owned by the Government or whether they happen to be the Government property or not. In other words, the Revenue Recovery Act of 1890 is going to be extended not merely to the property owned by the Government but also to property owned by another jurisdic person, namely some corporation, or some local authority.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would like to know from the hon. Member whether definition of "Government premises" has been extended to include any new category which is not in the original Act, in which case I will certainly allow discussion. But that is not so.

Shri Tek Chand: I would request you to turn to section 4, sub-section (1) of which reads:

> "Subject to any rules that may be made in this behalf by the Central Government, by notification in the official Gazette, any sum due by way of rent in respect of any Government premises which is in arrear may be recovered by the competent authority from the person liable to pay the same in the same manner as an arrear of land revenue."

Therefore, recovery as land revenue is restricted to premises which are known as Government premises.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is already so in the original Act.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Now it is being extended.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must satisfy me before he proceeds further. For the word "Government premises" "public premises" are sought to be substituted. Then, in the word 'land', in addition to land, buildings are included. Is it the contention of the hon. Member that so far as the buildings are concerned, they are included and they have been brought under the existing definition and therefore, to that small extent, whether the arrears of rent should be treated as arrears of land revenue or not. I can understand, if, for merely 'Government premises', the word 'public premises' is used, without any addition regarding the scope of the public premises; there is no substance..

Shri Tek Chand: It is grossly extended.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Extending only to this.....

Shri Tek Chand: No, Sir. I am inviting your attention to the first page, clause 4, amendment of section 2, Act XXVII of 1950. Kindly read (b). 'Public premises' means any premises belonging to or taken on lease or requisitioned by the Central Government, or requisitioned by the competent authority under the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act of 1952. That is to say, whether they belong to Government or not; it may be my premises or your premises which is requisitioned by the Government. They become public premises now. And lastly, in relation to the State of Delhi, it includes any premises vested in the Delhi Improvement Trust—that is a third category of public premises. The fourth category—any premises vested in the local authority in that State. Therefore, the original definition of 'Government premises' had to be substituted by the other handy word 'public premises' because the term public premises is going to include four categories of property.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They are there in the original Act.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: My friend is not taking into account the amendments; Act XXV of 1952 amended this Act; this is the second measure.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Act XXVII of 1950, as amended in 1952, is sought to be amended now. It must have been made clear.

Sardar Swaran Singh: The clause in the amended form is at page 4 and it is reproduced here incorporating the latest amendments.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The definition there in the annexure gives the amended form. Therefore, am I right in thinking that there is no difference between clause (b) there except in relation to buildings and clause (b) of the present Bill?

Sardar Swaran Singh: That is correct. Only addition is 'buildings' and their rent is sought to be made at par with Government buildings.

Shri Tek Chand: I am grateful to the hon. Minister. The effect of the new amendment is this. A building, which previously was not Government building—if the rent in respect of which was in arrears, what is the remedy? It is the remedy of any ordinary citizen. Now, with respect to such a building by bringing about a change in the definition, the effect will be this. Anybody who is in arrears, his things will be sold. If he happens to be a tailor, his sewing machine or if he happens to be an artisan, his tools—his goods are attached and sold under the Revenue Recovery Act of 1890 and there will be no scope for instituting a suit or taking a decree.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Even there, tools and implements of artisans etc., are exempt from attachment.

Shri Tek Chand: So far as the Revenue Recovery Act of 1890 is concerned, there are no such exemptions of the type within the contemplation of section 60 of the Code of Civil Procedure. For the purpose of revenue recovery, what the Collector does is this. He receives a certificate, if it is not within his own jurisdiction, from the neighbouring Collector. If he is the Collector himself and if it is in his very district, he simply issues a certificate. Or, there is a proclamation whereby all his properties stand attached and the next step is sale. Therefore, what will be the result? Any officer who is a little too conscious of the importance of his own duties—what will he do? He may be the competent authority or a delegate of the competent authority. If a poor man is in arrears in payment of rent—may be by a month or two—the very source from which he derives his income will be dried up by the attachment of those very properties. Therefore, this deserves to be examined with greater scrutiny. I hope and request that the Select Committee should be able to examine certain loopholes and certain other aspects which, if not correctly or properly amended, will lead to very serious difficulties for the ordinary man.

[SARDAR HUKAM SINGH *in the Chair*]

Shri S. S. More: Now, an attempt is being made to alter the definition which has been given in the Act of 1950. In the original Act of 1950, there was only one definition "(b): Government premises means any premises belonging to or taken on lease or requisitioned by the Central Government". But this definition was replaced by another definition by the Act of 1952—Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act of 1952. The original definition in the Act of 1950 was knocked out and another substituted in its place. A third attempt is being made now to modify the definition.

It will be worthwhile to subject the definition of 1952 to a closer scrutiny to find out whether any third definition is at all necessary. I would take you to the definition of 1952. In the annexure to the Bill, it is given. Here, 'Government premises' have been defined in an elaborate manner so as to include the premises of some other authorities—authorities other than the Central Government. Now, I would request you, for the present, to forget a few sentences of this definition of 1952. Let us read this definition. 'Government premises' means—I go to the disputed part of the definition which is being now sought to be amended—"any land belonging to the Improvement Trust, Delhi, whether such land is in the possession of, or leased out by the Improvement Trust".

Now, the hon. Minister was at pains to convince this House that

word 'land' is not sufficiently comprehensive as to include buildings and therefore, an attempt—I think if I make a misstatement, he will be kind enough to correct me—is being made to widen the definition so that buildings are included. I will now request you to go to the definition of "premises". This definition of premises is given in sub-clause (c). 'Premises' means any building or part of a building and includes the garden, grounds and outhouses, if any, appertaining to such building or part of a building, etc. According to this definition of premises, 'premises' does mean buildings also. Let us scrutinise and subject it to a closer analysis. According to part (b), 'Government premises' means land and premises also. According to part (b), read with part (c) therefore, 'Government premises' does mean not only land in the ordinary connotation of the word 'land' but 'premises' will also mean buildings or part of the buildings. I would say a word here that the quality of our legal drafting has undergone a definite deterioration. The persons who belong to the Legal Department, in spite of the high salaries they draw, do not show the high efficiency which is expected of them and therefore, I would say, all these troubles come in. We are periodically asked to modify our definitions. The result is at the end of about five or six years we do not know where we stand, and then the High Courts or the Supreme Court give a knock on our knuckles saying that the legislation has not been properly worded.

My submission is if we interpret this definition as it is and if we read the first part of this definition (b) along with (a).....

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: There is a further definition in 1951. Please see that.

Shri S. S. More: I thank my friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava for bringing this to my notice. I have applied my mind to this Act of 1950, to the Act of 1952 and to the amending Bill as it is given, and when we are interpreting a complex and complicated definition we are required to spend some brain energy on it. This particular new definition having been brought to my notice now, I must admit that I cannot immediately apply my mind to this and see what the difference is. This only proves one fact, that our Government is very prolific in producing definitions from time to time with the bewildering result we do not know where we stand. My friend Mr. Gurupadaswamy says we are still short of a good definition because we are still short of a good government.

My submission is this definition is there. Let us scrutinise it. If we find that it is comprehensive enough to cover even those cases which are sought to be covered by this amending clause, then our efforts are needless and our legislation will be ineffective or useless and will only entail some expenditure.

With these remarks about the drafting I proceed to the merits of the case. Now an attempt is being made to rope in, under the definition of public premises, the Improvement Trust of Delhi. I would also point out that in Delhi there are certain areas in which the local authority was in existence before 1950, that is before the Improvement Trust came into existence, and lands have been leased out to different persons who mostly come from the poor and the middle classes, and they have put up small or big buildings and are residing in these buildings for decades. What is the main purpose, the main activity of this Improvement Trust? As I understand, this Improvement Trust is out to augment its income and is utilising all these powers as a screw to squeeze out more and more money. There is a memorial presented to Government by the Delhi Middle Class Householders' Association and they have given certain facts and figures. According to this memorial

[Shri S. S. More]

land was originally lent to certain individuals at the rate of two to eight annas per hundred square yard. Now the Delhi Improvement Trust, in spite of the sanctity of contract which Government always fling at the face of private individuals when they agitate for higher rents, this Improvement Trust in certain cases has demanded a rent of Rs. 25 per hundred square yards in place of the rent which was to the tune of two, four or eight annas for that piece of property. Government, and particularly the party in power which is also in power in the different States, is very busy—and we applaud their effort—in putting some ceiling to the grabbing, greedy tendency of the landlords, saying "this should be the final highest limit beyond which no landlord should proceed to increase his rent."

But is it not necessary that Government, when they own any property, should by their own practice set a model to such greedy landlordism; or, are we to say that all these restrictions, compulsions are to operate only in the case of private landlords and Government which is the largest landlord should be exempted from all these restrictions?

I can give you instances from Poona district. There the Defence Department is out to acquire property for its own expansion and huge acreage of good fertile land has been requisitioned from peasants. And with what result? Are those properties utilised for building up the projected buildings or constructions? No. They are remaining in the form of agricultural land. The persons whose lands have been acquired, the owners of the lands, have been converted into tenants. And they are paid compensation—not proper compensation, but Government's coercive powers have been used—and rich fertile lands have been taken for a song.

When the proprietors are converted into tenants, what happens? Government impose some rent. Not only that. If the rent, the exorbitant rent which is imposed by the competent authority appointed by the Central Government—and this authority, though defined here as 'competent authority' might be very incompetent as far as the interests of the public are concerned—they impose high rents and they show the worst tendencies of a greedy landlord and if the poor cultivator, who is displaced from the status of the proprietor to the status of the tenant, is not in a position to pay that high rent, then he is evicted straightway.

And what is the time-limit? According to section 3 fifteen days' notice is enough. The notice will be given by post or otherwise. You know how the wheels of the post move. Possibly in distant places the notices are not received in time. But the limitation will come in. And the appeal provided is not to any local authority or any district judge or any other judicial authority in that particular district; the appeal is to the Central Government, and that too within a period of ten days.

This Bill, though it has been on our statute book for only two years, has been operated in a ruthless manner. I believe the Select Committee will be perfectly right if they take into consideration the sinister operation of this Bill.

I will quote you another instance. At Kurdwari which is one of the railway centres there is a small *mitai gali*. Certain lands owned by Government have been leased out to persons. Eviction notices have been issued—though it is called a *mitai gali* the actions of Government are not as sweet as a *mitai* is supposed to be—notices have been issued, and

eviction have been served on the people and by way of penalty and damages two rupees per square foot per annum has been asked to be paid to the Government treasury. In Poona City the prices of plots have gone down and you can have a good plot in a fairly decent locality at Rs. 2 per square foot. and you become the proprietor of the plot for future generations if you can keep it with you. But here in a small town two rupees per square foot per annum has to be paid to Government by way of rent, damages or penalty. If this Government is trying to justify its claim that it is a government of a welfare state, it must be more humble, less greedy than the ordinary landlord whose nefarious activities have to be checked and controlled by the welfare state. It must set an example of moderate claims.

An Hon. Member: They are incapable.

Shri S. S. More: Of course, my friends are telling me that they are incapable. I do agree with them, but with all that, I must try to urge on their mind, if there is some scope for improvement, that they should set an example to ordinary landlords. So, this is my submission.

As far as the Delhi Improvement Trust is concerned, why should they be placed on a special pedestal, so that all their dues should be recovered as arrears of land revenue? Land revenue is something different from these dues. Let them go to the ordinary courts. What harm is there? It is a corporation owning property, and as a necessary part of their owning property, they will have to take some legal steps. But, unfortunately, the ambit of the jurisdiction of the courts is being progressively contracted. Government's claims are beyond the jurisdiction of the courts. Land revenue claims are also beyond the jurisdiction of the courts. And then, on top, the dues of such associations, such corporations, are also taken out of the jurisdiction of the courts. I wonder for what purpose the courts are to remain. Possibly we will have to amend that part of the Constitution which prescribes a judicial system and say that in this welfare state there is no further necessity for any courts because the competent authorities are competent to deal with judicial claims of whatever sort they might be. This is my submission. I do not want to take (*Interruption*).

It is a measure which appears to be very small, but its legal or illegal effects, the sinister effects which are likely to emerge from this particular measure are of the gravest dimensions and therefore, I would say that the Select Committee will be perfectly justified and we expect of the Select Committee that it will take all these aspects into consideration and will not be hoodwinked into the belief that this is a very innocent measure, that they have to change a comma here and a comma there. That is not the case. It is a very serious measure which will affect the lives of many people. My friend Bhargava has narrated in a very pitiful manner the stories of refugees, but it affects not only refugees. It affects other persons who are residents of Delhi. It affects other residents whose lands have been requisitioned. They run the risk of being refugees on their properties if this Government is allowed to go on unrestricted in this way. That is my submission.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: (Calcutta South-East): We have been told by the hon. Minister that this particular Bill is apparently a very innocuous thing. The way he introduced it was to say that the Government and the Improvement Trusts did not have certain powers and the Bill was intended to confer such powers on the Government and the Improvement Trusts. What he has not told us is the hidden story behind the deeds of the Delhi Improvement Trusts, the story of the

[Shri Sadhan Gupta]

implications of this Bill—I mean not the legal implications, but the implications in terms of misery, in terms of oppression, in terms of corruption which the Delhi Improvement Trust is going to inflict upon the public of Delhi and has been inflicting upon the public of Delhi, and which it is going to inflict upon the public of Delhi by taking advantage of this Act.

I think by now it is quite clear that the question is not whether some authority, some power has to be given, but the question is whether we are going to allow certain classes of people to be driven out into the streets, to be deprived of their livelihood through what is apparently an innocuous measure.

There was an enquiry committee regarding the Delhi Improvement Trust—an enquiry committee which was constituted by no means with radical members, by no means with members who are communistically inclined or that kind of thing. It was, I believe, presided over by Mr. G. D. Birla, and even that committee has unreservedly condemned the profiteering of the Delhi Improvement Trust. It has condemned the deeds of the Delhi Improvement Trust in such a manner that after that condemnation I would have thought any Government which claims any pretence to democracy would have thought twice before extending the powers of the Delhi Improvement Trust.

A number of instances come to the mind while talking of the Delhi Improvement Trust. There is, for instance, the story of the Ajmeri Gate-Delhi Gate Slum Clearance Scheme, the story of the corruption in the Improvement Trust and various other stories. Let us take the story of the Ajmeri Gate-Delhi Gate Slum Clearance Scheme, because that is a story which is typical of the oppression, of the tyranny which the Improvement Trust perpetrates on the poorer sections of the Delhi population.

Mr. Chairman: May I request the hon. Member kindly to keep in mind that it will not be fair to go into the details of those profiteering activities. He can refer to them as a reason for not giving them this extension or privilege under this Act, but we cannot go into details with what they have been doing etc. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Nambiar (Mayuram): That is the background.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I do not choose to name individuals, I do not propose to name anyone, but the *modus operandi* of the Improvement Trust is very important because it must influence our decision, it must influence our opinion in deciding whether to grant powers to such a body. Merely saying that it has been profiteering or merely saying that it has not been doing its duty does not carry us far. We have to convince this House and we have to tell them the way in which it has operated, and therefore some details of its *modus operandi* would be, I submit, quite relevant for this purpose.

In this particular case, this scheme originated in 1938. At that time, the signature of the local people was procured on the belief that their area would be cleaned up. Now, everyone wants his area to be cleaned up. No one is in favour of the horrid slum conditions that exist in Delhi or in all other cities in India. So they signed for the scheme. They wanted a scheme. They got it. And now, how did that scheme operate? The slums were cleared, no doubt. People had built their houses in those slum areas. Their houses were acquired and when it came to the payment of compensation, the compensation given them was at the 1938 rate. Now, a person being cleared out of his house in 1947 or 1949 or 1950 being compensated at the 1938 rate when that person is a poor person is a compensation that is hardly adequate. And that is not all. In many cases, it has happened that persons have been in unauthorised occupation of the land, because they

could not possibly move out of that land, because there was no suitable alternative. Now, for this unauthorised occupation they are supposed to pay damages, and it is said that those damages are to be set off against the compensation payable. The result is that they will have probably not a pie, but on the other hand, perhaps, they would have to pay something. Now, that is the justice which the Improvement Trust metes out to the poor residents. We know what those residents are in those areas—vegetable vendors, cobblers and other kinds of hawkers, and mostly people of the very poorest classes or the lower middle classes, who somhow eke out an existence, earn some livelihood, and have somehow gathered perhaps some means to build up a small house. If they are driven out into the streets, deprived of their houses, deprived of their compensation, and on the other hand, expected to pay to the Improvement Trust, that, I can say, is only heartlessness. And we cannot be parties to encourage such heartlessness.

That is not the only aspect. There is the aspect of providing alternative accommodation. What is the alternative accommodation that is being provided? Slums have been cleared, because slums look very ugly in the heart of Delhi, but then they have not been given any better accommodation. They have been pushed miles out of Delhi, to Andha Moghul and other places, and in those places, conditions are even more horrible. In Delhi, slums may be dirty, and there may be other difficulties too, but you at least have water, and you at least have some electricity. But there, there is neither water nor electricity, and there is only the dirt and filth of the slum. You can well imagine what that means, a slum, a filthy slum without adequate water.....

Sardar Swaran Singh: I think these details that are being referred to are not at all relevant to the provisions of the Bill, which is the amending Bill. Reference could, perhaps, be made by a little stretch to the provisions contained in the sections which are sought to be touched, but in regard to this detailed reference to every little aspect of the resettlement scheme, the compensation scheme, and so on, there is a limit up to which we can discu at the present stage.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: They are relevant, because you are wanting more powers for the Improvement Trust.

Mr. Chairman: I also brought it to the notice of the hon. Member, that he should not go into details as to how they have been working. Of ccurse, reference was necessary, as the hon. Member said himself, because he wanted to convince the Members that it was not safe to give this Improvement Trust these concessions and other powers that are mentioned here. Therefore, he wanted to refer to it. I think reference was necessary, and he could go into it. But even if he had given us a small story about what he has said, I think that would have sufficed. But going into the details as to how they have been acting, how they have been acquiring, how they have been paying compensation, etc. may not be necessary, so far as discussion on this Bill is concerned. This is what I wanted to bring to the notice of the hon. Member, and this is what I want to impress again. Reference has been made now, and the hon. Member may proceed to the other points.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: What I was trying to impress was that certain powers are sought to be given to the Delhi Improvement Trust, and we have to see how the Improvement Trust would probably exercise those powers.

Mr. Chairman: But then, we cannot go into all the details. Certainly, reference was necessary, and I agree that reference was necessary, and that the hon. Member has made. Now, he may proceed with the other points.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: What I was trying to impress was that in the matter of resettlement, in the matter of compensation, in the matter of profiteering, and in the matter of corruption at that, there are stories in the Delhi Improvement Trust. I had only quoted an example, and I submit I have not gone into great details. What I have stated is that in the Ajmeri Gate Slum clearance, they have driven out the people without adequate compensation, sometimes without compensation, sometimes with compensation in reverse, and without accommodation. I have only given those details in order to make it vivid, and in order to impress them on the House.

Let us look at the other aspect, the aspect of providing alternative accommodation. I will only say this much regarding the alternative accommodation. In providing that, it was never considered that poor persons who eke out a livelihood in the heart of Delhi could not be expected to travel all this distance, and still earn an adequate livelihood, or still earn any livelihood at all, because transport in Delhi is expensive, and all that. So, that was not considered.

Then, the other thing is about corruption. It is a thing of general knowledge that the Delhi Improvement Trust is in league with certain land development companies, and that is apparent in more than one way. The Delhi Improvement Trust is giving land to the Government for resettlement of refugees, but invariably, it has been land away from Delhi, and very bad land too. But as far as the housing companies are concerned, they have invariably got the best of lands. The inference is obvious. I need not dilate on it.

There is also the question of profiteering. Land has been obtained, we can say, for a song.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I regret to intervene again. So far as the question of land is concerned, no amendment is sought to be made. Only buildings are sought to be included, and I do not know how all this is relevant. *(Interruption)*. The Delhi Improvement Trust *vis-a-vis* the other housing companies, and its associations, etc, are not at all relevant to the present discussion. In a passing way, if reference is made, I do not seriously object. But if the details of every little thing are gone into, I do not know where we shall land ourselves.

Mr. Chairman: I thought it was safer if the hon. Member was allowed to proceed, because he would finish sooner. Otherwise, I am sure that these details are not necessary. I have also brought it to the notice of the hon. Member. Now, that reference has been made. He wanted to make that reference, only to impress upon the House that it was not safe to invest the Improvement Trust with those powers that are in the Bill. Now, he has exactly made that reference, saying that it is not safe to invest them with such powers. I would request him to proceed with the other points.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: In regard to land, I would say that land which has so long been obtained at 1938 prices, sometimes for Rs. 10 or Rs. 12 for a square yard, is being sold at Rs. 300 to Rs. 350. Now, we deal with an Improvement Trust, not with a greedy profiteer. And if an Improvement Trust behaves in such a manner, I think there is a case for not granting all these powers to the Improvement Trust.

I shall now conclude my remarks by saying that our demand is very clear and very precise. We do not want any powers to be given to the Improvement Trust. We do not want this Bill to be proceeded with at all, unless alternative accommodation—when I say alternative accommodation, I mean equivalent accommodation, accommodation which is the same in value as that of which the

persons concerned have been deprived, accommodation which has all other conveniences, particularly conveniences as regards earing their livelihood—is provided to the persons who are to be deprived in the name of Improvement.

2 P.M.

One can quite understand the eagerness of Government for slum clearance in Delhi. Delhi must look more respectable. You cannot just propagate in foreign countries that we are doing this or that to improve the lot of India, and have a slum in Delhi. So, Government, we understand, are very eager to clear the slums in Delhi. But we must warn the Government that if they try to gratify the sense of beauty at the expense of the poor people, if they try to satisfy the quest for beauty by depriving out the local poor people and the hapless refugees into the streets, without payment of compensation, that is not going to be tolerated. Perhaps, they hear today nothing but plaints from the people of Delhi. The people of Delhi are not a boisterous lot but then there is a limit to all tolerance and if they proceed in this way, they should take the warning that it will not be tolerated for ever.

The most criminal aspect, may I say, of this Bill is that although it has been on the anvil of Parliament for such a long time, it was not proceeded with so long, because, I presume, the Delhi Municipal elections were on and if this kind of Bill were proceeded with before the Municipal elections, the Congress, which is the ruling party, would have had no chance. Just after the elections are over, this Bill has come and this is an index of the treachery which has gone into this Bill.

Shri T. N. Singh: Sir, I have tried to study this Bill not in the context of the refugee problem but purely on merits. I am told—and, I think, it is correct—that it is not only the refugees who are going to be affected by this amendment but also very old inhabitants of this city, who have been living at certain places for the last three or four generations.

Now, the question is whether the extension of the scope of the Act that is sought to be made, namely, the authority given to the Delhi Improvement Trust to get its properties, land, buildings etc. treated as if they were public premises so that they shall get all the advantages envisaged in this Bill in the matter of getting those buildings vacated, getting hold of them and developing them is desirable.

Let us see firstly whether the objective would be achieved so far as Improvement Trust is concerned and, secondly, if that is achieved, is it going to serve any useful purpose. My own view is that these local bodies should not be treated on any very different level from the ordinary private citizen. They must take their chance with the ordinary law of the land. I have been a member of an Improvement Trust for a number of years and, I think, during all the period I was there, I saw to it that the ordinary law of the land was made use of. We never went to the Government for any special powers or any special privileges and we were able to get done everything that we wanted. I find no reason why the Delhi Improvement Trust cannot achieve what it wants to achieve under the ordinary law. The Land Acquisition Act is there. They have got a process of law. They can give notice to occupants and owners to vacate the land and then get hold of it after paying reasonable compensation. So, if the purpose is to enable them to get hold of the land, there is the law already and they should take recourse to it. My own impression is that the Improvement Trust has not been doing its bit to solve the problem.

Take, for instance, the areas in Delhi Gate and Ajmeri Gate, which are affected by this measure. The idea of converting them into habitable areas and removing the slums emanated as early as 1938. Sixteen years have elapsed and what have they been doing? There are some buildings, premises and

[Shri T. N. Singh]

land which have been acquired by the Improvement Trust as early as 1938. But they did not make use of them. They even allowed the inhabitants—the then occupants—to continue in the same premises. The result is—and I think all this was done with the connivance of the Improvement Trust—that in the course of these 16 years they have paid in rent alone, to the Improvement Trust, for their own buildings, in which they have made their own investments, as much as or more than the compensation amount. So, since the land was not taken over, all that account is in a fluid state and, today, if a balance is struck, probably, the balance will be in favour of the Improvement Trust. I want to know whether there are such anomalies or not. Let the hon. Minister tell us if there are such cases. If there are, I say, on the basis of the ordinary tests that we may apply to a particular action, it is hard. Because the compensation that was fixed in 1938 was at the prices prevailing then and rents have been gradually going up and have been got at a higher rate. Therefore, they are actually paying for their own property, today, because the Trust did not make use of the acquired property. So, I say it is very hard. At least, it does not look nice to me that any such thing should occur as a result of this amending Bill. That has to be looked into by Government and, I am sure, if our minds are applied to that problem, such anomalies will not arise.

Secondly, there is this question of slum clearance. I would say from experience—because I have worked in an Improvement Trust and I have got my own ideas about it—that if the slum clearance scheme is used in order to benefit certain favoured classes of people and the poorer classes suffer, that will be bad. That is why it is laid down that they must provide alternative accommodation straightaway. Those who are uprooted from those areas must be helped to resettle at some other place. That is the alternative always provided. But, Delhi is a special place. It is a very long and wide city where one has to travel so many miles. What usually happens is this. Some people have an idea that we should see before our eyes a beautiful city, stately buildings and wide roads so that we should not see any signs of poverty. But, why should we fight shy of poverty? Our land is poor, our people are poor. Let them live and co-exist side by side with the rich. We should, of course, provide the poor with necessary opportunities to keep themselves clean. Let us provide them with better sanitation, lighting and water. Their houses should be hygienically constructed. All that should be there. But the idea of removing people to long distances so that we may not see any such people nearabout fashionable quarters is wrong. That is something that does not appeal to me at all. I would like to resist any such idea of city planning which does not provide for the poor to live side by side with the rich. That is very essential. What I have been hearing about is that they are removed several miles away. I say, that is bad. In our village planning or town planning we must provide for all categories of people carrying various professions, from the lowest to the highest. All of them must have a place in the township. That was our concept. I do not see any reason why we should not stick to that noble concept. I live in New Delhi and I find that if you want a tailor you cannot get one. That is an essential service of society and you are not able to get it. There is no provision for housing tailors, masons, cobblers and all such categories of people. Therefore, you have to go four miles or more from your place to get their services. It is inconvenient both for those who earn their living such as cobblers etc. in the humbler professions, and those who live in high society. It is in the interest of all that they should live side by side with the rich. Therefore, I am very doubtful whether it is desirable to give all this power to the Improvement Trust if it is going to be used merely to segregate one class of people from the other. That will be a

very bad thing to do. The principle of segregation seems to guide us in city planning at present or at least the Delhi Improvement Trust. I cannot understand why it is so. There have been other Trusts also. I was also a member of another Trust. There was no such concept, no such idea of segregation. If that is the concept here, I very humbly submit that it will be better if we close up this organisation and revise our views in this matter completely right now.

Therefore, I want another assurance from the hon. Minister. Assurances were given in the past to which my friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava referred; but I want one assurance very clearly, and that is: whether our concept of city planning, clearance of slums etc., in the name of which all these things have been done and this measure has been brought forward, is to give better facilities like roads, lighting, better houses, better sanitation and such like things to all classes of people or not. If it is so, well and good, take powers and proceed with it. But, if the idea is to segregate one class of people from another simply because one is rich and the other is poor, then, I, at least, for one, strongly oppose any such measure. I am sure that the hon. Minister will be able to clear up this point which is troubling some of us.

Secondly, we have also to see that people are not uprooted in such a manner that they lose their living also and become unemployed. Unemployment is already a great problem before us. I am told that in these very slum areas which are expected to be acquired under this amended Law, what will happen is that a number of persons who are cobblers, vegetable vendors, masons and ordinary labourers who find employment for themselves in the cities within about two miles radius of their place of living, will be shunted out some eight or ten miles away. That would definitely aggravate the unemployment problem in Delhi. Therefore, we have to be assured on that point also as to how we are going to tackle this problem of slum clearance? Is it meant to build palatial houses, mansions and all those things so that some people may have good houses and carry on thriving business earning huge sums of money, or are we going to see that everyone gets an opportunity to earn his living and no further unemployment is created?

There is one other point on which I want to clear my doubts. This Improvement Trust, so far as I know, according to the accepted concept, is more or less a semi-business corporation. They exploit and develop the land, the value of land goes up and thereby they earn incomes which finance improvements. It is, therefore, a self-paying proposition. If that is so, we have to think whether we can put it on a par with a Government undertaking or a State activity for a public purpose. After all, if there is an element of getting back what you are investing, plus interest, plus depreciation and such other business criteria which are adopted in such cases, then I doubt whether we can treat Improvement Trusts on a par with Government or the State. We have got to be very clear about it. If, as I suggested earlier, the Improvement Trust is really trying to clear slums and not segregate people; if it is going to provide for better houses and better employment facilities, then surely you may go ahead with it and I will have no objection.

This is only a small measure and I do not want to take much time of the House. I will only say this before any such amendment is brought, Government should consider all these points very carefully. The Select Committee, I am sure, will go into that question, and if the House is satisfied that the object which we have all in view will be achieved then only we should give these powers to the Delhi Improvement Trust. By no means should we put any extra hardship on our people, especially those who have been living there for generations. They have become attached to these lands and they have, besides their physical and economic problems, a psychological problem also.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury (Ghatal): Sir, we have already heard a number of hon. Members and all of them, except one—the hon. Minister—have expressed grave concern over this matter. So, whatever may be said about the innocuousness of this Bill, that it is bound to have grave consequences cannot be doubted. I will begin with a newspaper report. This is a report which appeared 23rd September, 1954 in *the Navbharat Times*. It says:

"प्रधानमंत्री चौधरी ब्रह्म प्रकाश ने आज राज्य विधान सभा में घोषणा की कि दिल्ली में मकानों की समस्या सुलझाने के लिये शीघ्र ही एक केन्द्रीय हाउसिंग आथारिटी बनायी जायेगी और इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट आदि अन्य संस्थायें जो आजकल इस दिशा में कार्य कर रही हैं उन्हें खत्म कर दिया जायेगा।"

This is in connection with a debate in the State Assembly where some members, one Shri Shankerlal Jain and others criticised the Delhi Improvement Trust very severely. With due respect to your observations with regard to the scope of criticism of the Delhi Improvement Trust, I would only remark here that this is the attitude which the responsible Chief Minister of the Delhi State had to take with regard to this body. We have also already heard about the report of the Enquiry Committee presided over by Shri G. D. Birla. If you go through it you will find all sorts of things which have already been referred to by the hon. Member Shri Sadhan Gupta. On the question of slum clearance which is the point at issue and which has necessitated this measure, there it has been clearly stated, I shall quote from the report itself:

> "It will be realised that on the side of slum clearance also the record of progress is very meagre."

In that the question of providing alternative accommodation has also been dealt with. You are also aware that there is some section in the Delhi Improvement Trust Act which says that before evicting any people they should make provision for alternative accommodation. That such accommodation should be suitable to the persons concerned has also been noted there. But what is done in this Bill here is to give wide powers to such a body which has failed in its duty in the past and now, while the demands have been made to wind it up, we are giving it further powers. What would be the consequences? The consequences would be that the people who had built up the city and who supply the needs of the people are going to be evicted. The Bill itself is entitled as Government Premises (Eviction) Amendment Bill. The title continues to be what it is—Let it be so—but in it, they are going to include "public premises". The Member who preceded me has pointed out that this is somewhat anomalous. We are not only giving powers to the Government but we are giving powers to the Improvement Trust itself, to include in its scope of action, the eviction of people from any premises which may be under their control for the time being. These premises have been occupied by the people for so many years and they have built their houses on them. We have heard how they are not being paid their adequate compensation: they have been asked to shift themselves to places where they will be living in worse slums than those in which they have been living so long. This is the position with which we are faced here in connection with the discussion of the Bill.

Now, I would say a few words on the provisions of compensation and rent which have been referred to in the Bill. It has been stated that the Improvement Trust would be empowered to realise the rents and damages and other charges as land revenue. It has been pointed out already that the compensation that was calculated was not calculated on a reasonable basis. It was calculated with reference to the use value of the land and not with reference to the actual market value of the land. Very caustic remarks have been made with regard to this in the report of the Enquiry Committee to

which I have already referred. When things stand in such a position, how can we give wide powers to the Improvement Trust which has already evicted so many people and is now going to evict so many thousands of people. We have, of course, got some figures with regard to the number of people affected but they are not adequate, because we are getting reports from different parts of the city that there are different areas which are affected and are likely to be affected by the activities of the Improvement Trust. And in those areas thousands of people are living for years together, and now, they are going to be evicted. Among these people, there are refugees and small traders and persons who are earning their livelihood by such other means. If they are removed to distant places, then they will lose the means of their livelihood, as they would not be able to come to these distant places. There is no easy means of transport. All these difficulties would be there. So, when we are discussing this Bill, through which we are giving powers to the Improvement Trust, we have to take into account all these factors. It will affect thousands of people it will affect their livelihood. It will affect their living conditions. So, when we discuss such a measure, we have to give every thought to the condition of these thousands of people who had been living in the city for a long time.

I would conclude by saying that while we are trying to build up beautiful cities, we cannot ignore the necessity of enabling the people who had been living in this city to get accommodation in those houses. Why cannot we evolve such a plan through which we can provide accommodation to those people in the houses that would be built up in these places? There can be a plan like that. If we really have the interests of the people in our view, if we really want to build cities for the people and if we engage ourselves in the work of town planning or any sort of planning, for the matter of that, for the sake not of persons who go on profiteering, who go on speculating on land but for the sake of the people who actually are the persons to be provided with the basic necessities of life and who are the people whom we are to serve, it would be good. With these words, I definitely express my opinion that in the Select Committee there would be the necessity of examining the Bill in the context of the problem which is being faced by so many thousands of people here, now living in the slums of Delhi, and we should modify it in such a way that those people may not suffer and may not be evicted without being paid ample compensation and without being provided with accommodation at a very near-by place, and without being given the guarantee of accommodation in the houses that are to be built in these localities.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I am glad that this Bill is to be referred to the Select Committee. Any measure which is passed by this House should subserve a human purpose, should subserve the needs of society and that should be the basis for judging whether a measure is good or bad. By going through the Bill, one will see that it wants to provide more teeth and claws to the authorities. It wants to enlarge the ambit of authority. But I do not want to be taken as saying that the idea of giving adequate powers is wrong, but while giving such large powers to the authorities, one must consider whether those powers which have been enjoined on the authorities have been properly exercised or not. If authorities had not exercised the powers that have been given to them already, one has to think whether more extra powers will not be very dangerous. As I said, this Bill gives more teeth and claws to the authorities. It empowers them to ask any man who has got unauthorised construction to vacate that building. When this country was divided, when millions and millions of people were uprooted from West Pakistan, they came in thousands to Delhi. The most difficult problem at that time was lack of accommodation and shelter. But the refugees built houses of their own in

[Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy]

vacant lands in and around Delhi. They largely depended on their own efforts, and their own money. Of course, technically, legally, all these constructions were unauthorised. We are now viewing this problem after a long period. And we seem to forget the sufferings they had undergone at those times. Now we want to arm the authorities with powers to create troubles for those people who have already suffered much. If there are constructions which are not in conformity with required specifications, if there are constructions which are not done properly after taking a license, the only course now is to regularise those constructions. If however, in certain cases the constructions are fundamentally bad that it is inevitable to demolish them, then the proper course is to provide alternative accommodation for those people who are going to be uprooted. So, I consider that it would only be just and fair on our part to include a provision to this effect in the Bill. The provision should be that those constructions which have been made before 1950, or before the present Act, should not be touched: those people who have got their dwellings there should not in any way be disturbed. If, however, there are certain constructions which are very bad which do not fulfil the requirements or specifications laid down by the Improvement Trust, they may be removed. But they can be removed and they must be removed only when alternative accommodation is given to the persons affected. Unless such a proviso is inserted in the Bill, I entertain grave misgivings that this Bill is likely to do more harm than good. So, it is very necessary that a salutary provision to this effect should be incorporated under clause 4; or it may be included in the definition clause itself. That will provide sufficient safeguard for the refugees. If we pass this measure as it is it may create further hurdle, further difficulties, in the way of these people.

Mr. Chairman: Is there any specific amendment of that nature?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: There are one or two amendments to that effect tabled by some hon. Members. Now that the Bill is going to the Select Committee, I trust the Committee will consider those amendments and make a proviso under clause 4, or under the definition clause, whichever is suitable, and thereby help the lot of the refugees. I would not for a moment say that Government should not build a city according to a plan. But those structures which have already been built should not be destroyed unnecessarily and people living there should not be put to unnecessary hardships.

With these words, I support the motion for reference of this Bill to Select Committee.

Sardar Swaran Singh: Sir, I do not propose to discuss at any great length the points that have been raised in the course of the present debate. As the Bill is going to the Select Committee it is not my intention to reply one by one to the various points that have been raised. I think that things have been said about the working of the Delhi Improvement Trust which are not strictly relevant, except in so far as the short question of extending the scope of the powers of the Improvement Trust is concerned. I want to say only this much, Sir, that the work of clearing slums, of removing unauthorised occupants, or getting clear lands, whether they belong to the Government or a statutory body like the Improvement Trust is not a very pleasant task. And unfortunately, the gravity of making such encroachments upon government land or on public property is not fully appreciated.

The objections that have been raised are not strictly relevant and the Bill now before the House covers only two main points. So far as that part of the amendment which seeks to remove the effect of the Bombay ruling is concerned, from the discussion that has taken place so far, there does not appear to be any serious objection, at least at this stage.

Shri S. S. More: What is that Bombay ruling? You did not give us.

Sardar Swaran Singh: So far as the other provision relating to six hundred odd premises which are the property of the Improvement Trust are concerned, the debate has been considerably lengthened and points which are not the subject matter of the present measure have been brought into discussion.

The functioning of the Delhi Improvment Trust is under the control of the Delhi State Government and incidentally the Delhi State Government also has come in for a certain amount of criticism. It is not my intention to go into the details of the various charges, because it is not germane to the point which we are discussing. The Delhi Improvement Trust has tried to do its little bit for improving the conditions, whether they are of the slums, or in making out new lay-outs.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: That is what is challenged.

Sardar Swaran Singh: The point for the consideration of the Select Committee is whether the buildings which are owned by the Improvement Trust should also be placed at par with the buildings which are owned by Government so far as the question of eviction and realisation of arrears of rent is concerned.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Are we to take it that the Select Committee will not go into the matter as to whether the Delhi Improvement Trust should be given those powers or not?

Mr. Chairman: That is a matter for the Select Committee.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The House will have to tell the Select Committee whether they can go into that matter or not.

Mr. Chairman: The House had already had its say, to which the hon. Minister is now replying.

Sardar Swaran Singh: Mr. Chairman, I fail to understand the impatience of the hon. Lady member.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Because you are not answering the questions raised.

Sardar Swaran Singh: All that I wish to say is that the general working of the Delhi Improvement Trust cannot be the subject matter of either a censure or approbation, except in so far as it is relevant to decide the small question that is before this hon. House.

So far as that question is concerned, it is now going to the Select Committee who will examine all the implications of the new amendment that is sought to be made. I understood from the very lengthy or very elaborate speech made by my hon. friend, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, that his intention is to get some more assurances either upon points on which assurances have been made or to cover points which, though not strictly relevant for the present Act, pertain to general questions of policy. So far as the question of acceptance or rejection of these various suggestions is concerned, he himself was thinking aloud and was apparently upset over what he described as the defective working of the Act as it exists today. I only want to remind him that so far as the working of the Act, about which he complained, is concerned, that relates to the portions about which already the power is there. We had sought to remove all those encroachments which were put up by taking action by way of eviction or pulling down of unauthorised structures. That is already covered under the definition of land. So far as the present provision is concerned, this is confined only to a comparatively small portion of the entire Trust property which today vests in the Improvement Trust.

I do not want to suggest, even by implication, that the stand of the Government is that they do not want to honour whatever assurances have been given. It was not the intention of anybody not to honour those assurances and my hon. friend was good enough himself to admit that the administration, so far as the refugees were concerned,

[Sardar Swaran Singh]

being the concern of the Delhi State Government, this thing was pointed out to them and they had undertaken to implement those assurances. The sum total of the criticism was that in the implementation of that policy, those assurances were not actually given effect to. That, Sir, is a matter of detail about which it is very difficult to say one way or the other without going into details of each particular case. The stand of the Delhi Improvement Trust and the Delhi State Government has been that the structures were not only unauthorised but were also of such a character that their continuance would not have been in the larger public interest. There may be differences of opinion with regard to that approach. Again, the assurance was that such of the unauthorised structures which could reasonably fit in with any scheme of the Improvement Trust, would be permitted to stand where they were and that the Improvement Trust should also be prepared to make some minor modifications to ensure that no undue hardship is caused to the persons who are in possession of those unauthorised structures. The case of the Trust with regard to the various structures which were removed or from which unauthorised occupants were evicted has been that conditions in the vicinity have been unsatisfactory in the matter of sewage, in the matter of sanitary conditions, etc. and the structures were put up in such great hurry and in such haphazard manner that in the larger public interest it was necessary to get them cleared after providing suitable alternative accommodation...

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I do not want to interfere. But may I humbly enquire if this question of the larger public interest of the city or the nation is a part of the assurances given? Does it not run counter to the assurances which have been given. We have confined ourselves to the four corners of the assurances; this interpretation goes much beyond the assurances.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I have got no intention to enter into a controversy with my hon. friend at this stage on this point but it is quite obvious that the larger public interests can never be ignored. I have not gone into minute details of the various assurances but whatever assurances are given it is reasonable to presume that they are always subject to the larger public interest. To say that those assurances should be implemented even if they are counter to the general public interest will be a proposition which it will not be easy for any government to accept. Anyhow, it is not the real point which is at issue at the present stage...

Mr. Chairman: Is it not amazing that none of these structures could fit in with the plan of the Trust while on the spot these assurances were given that those who fitted in will be allowed to stay?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I do not think the eviction has been as categorical or as wholesale as has been tried to be made out here. There are certain number of structures which have been permitted to stay on with certain minor modifications and in certain cases by the provision of certain additional amenities. These are points which can be gone into and examined as a separate administrative action—not so much as the present concern...

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Has any compensation been given to any persons whose structures had been demolished?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I presume that, if any compensation was due to anyone under the rules or under the provisions, it must have been given. But this is a specific point that has been raised about which information could perhaps be collected. But I again reiterate the stand that I take. So far as the structures owned by the Improvement Trust are concerned, it is too much to say that it should not be

permitted to enforce the eviction of people who might be in unauthorised occupation of buildings belonging to the Improvement Trust. That is the point for which I am moving this amendment of the main statute. So far as the number of points that have been raised with regard to the hardships that are being caused to the refugees or to the poor residents, I need hardly assure the hon. Members that the intention of the Government has always been to help the refugees and other residents who might be evicted by any such schemes to the maximum possible extent.

A reference had been made to slum clearance. So far as the general question of slum clearance is concerned, that is not under discussion at the moment. So far as legislation or contemplated legislation for slum clearance is concerned, all these points that are now being raised, that this or that should be the consideration for paying compensation, for re-housing the persons who may be displaced or dislocated, are points which can be taken into consideration.

With these few words I accept the motion made by my hon. friend Pandit Bhargava, with a small addition of three names which I hope he will accept. They appear to have been dropped by accident. They are: Shri Harekrushna Mahtab, Shri A. P. Sinha and Shri Raghuramaiah. I hope that the Mover of the motion for reference of this Bill to the Select Committee will be good enough to accept the inclusion of these three names.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Certainly, Sir; they are quite acceptable.

Mr. Chairman: I shall put this motion to the House. It has been moved by Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava.

The question is:

"That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Shrimati Subhadra Joshi, Shri Radha Raman, Shri C. Krishnan Nair, Sardar Hukam Singh, Shri Choithram Partabrai Gidwani, Lala Achint Ram, Sardar Swaran Singh, Shri Manaklal Maganlal Gandhi, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Shri Girraj Saran Singh, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, Shri K. S. Raghavachari, Shri Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri, Shri K. Ananda Nambiar, Col. B. H. Zaidi, Shri Hari Vinayak Pataskar, Shri Harekrushna Mahtab, Shri Kotha Raghuramaiah, Shri Awadheshwar Prasad Sinha and the Mover with instructions to report by the 5th December, 1954."

The motion was adopted.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration."

The House has in its possession the Report of the Joint Committee and I do hope that it will not be frightened by the large number of Minutes of Dissent. Many hon. Members have emphasized the same point and many others have expressed general opinions.

This Bill has been the result of very long labours. I emphasize this point because there is a motion for its reference back to the Joint Select Committee—I do not know for what purpose. Hon. Members probably have had circulated to them opinions which have been expressed upon this particular topic during the last three or four years. I say all this to remove any misapprehension that Parliament has been proceeding, or Government

[Dr. Katju]

has been proceeding with reckless speed on this matter. In the year 1951 the Home Ministry thought that there should be some changes in the Code of Criminal Procedure, and the State Governments were consulted. They sent their opinions. Those opinions have been circulated. Next year there was, again, a particular Bill which was referred to the State Governments. Then, last year in August, I prepared a Memorandum which I sent, by name, to all the Chief Justices of the High Courts in India, every single Judge of the Supreme Court, all Advocates-General and all Chief Ministers. And they most kindly responded, co-operated, and sent most valuable opinions. It does not matter whether they agreed or disagreed with the suggestions that were made. And then came the Bill which, under the permission of the Speaker, was published in the Gazette of India before introduction in Parliament. Opinions were invited, and the whole of India which is competent to consider this matter, sent opinions. A large number of District Bar Associations, a large number of District and Sessions Judges, High Courts, State Governments and others have sent opinions. And then before the Joint Select Committee opinions were received. Without any impertinence I may say the House appointed a Select Committee which was extremely representative, which consisted of a large number of lawyers. The Committee itself was bigger than some of the State Legislatures; we were forty-nine. And I think it will be accepted that the Committee devoted itself to its labours in the most careful and cautious manner and produced this result.

I do not know that any purpose will be served—the House will agree with me—by the reference back to the Joint Select Committee of this particular Bill or by delaying this matter. The matter is of great urgency. Somehow or other an impression has gone abroad as if I want to see every man punished. But I say with confidence here that every single provision in this Bill as it was introduced or after its passage through the Joint Select Committee is intended to protect the accused if he has got a case to be protected.

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava *in the Chair*]

I decline to assent to the proposition that a guilty man should be allowed to escape. I do not subscribe to that opinion. What I subscribe to is that every guilty man, or every accused person—whether he is guilty or not guilty is to be decided by the courts—but every accused person should have every legitimate occasion to know what he is being tried for, what is the evidence he has to meet, and what should he do in order to put forward his defence.

I take one very small preliminary point. Every lawyer knows, everyone who is interested in the law courts knows, that the statement made by a prosecution witness during the police investigation goes to the root of the matter. The whole case stands or falls upon that. If there is any variation between, what I call, the diarised statement, that is the statement as recorded in the diary, and the statement made by the witness when he comes before a court of law, before a Magistrate or a Sessions Judge, if there is any substantial variation between the two statements the witness is lost; the witness is simply thrown aside. Now, it is of the essential importance that the accused person should have access to these diarised statements.

What is today the practice under the existing procedure? The practice is when the witness comes into the box, when he steps into the box, if the accused asks for it a copy of the statement is handed over to the accused at that time. What does the Bill provide for? Right from the start, and

also of course—the Joint Select Committee have approved of that—before the trial begins, days before the trial begins (one week, two weeks, three weeks, a month), the accused should be furnished with a copy of all the statements made by all prosecution witnesses who are going to be again examined against him; their diarised statements should be handed over to him, as I said, weeks and months in advance. Is not this—I put this question fairly—is not this the greatest concession in favour of the accused, to let him know what he is going to be tried for? What more do you want? He is going to be furnished with a copy of the post-mortem report, every single material document, all the diarised statements before a warrant case commences, or before a sessions case commences. And he is given them, as I said, days before. So when he comes before the court he knows what case he has to meet, what should be his line of cross-examination and defence.

3 P. M.

Please remember this in the interest of the accused as well as in the public interest that the criminal case should be tried and disposed of early. I have been going out on inspection of jails for the last seven or eight years. And I tell you the most melancholy sight that I have seen in jail is the sight of what is called under-trial prisoners. I have made it my practice that the first quarter that I inspect in a jail is the under-trial ward. And there I found from their history sheets that they have been there for three months, four, seven, eight or nine months. What crime have they committed that their trial could not take place? It is due to delay in the proceedings. Commitment proceedings take eight months, seven months, six months. It may be partly due to the fact that the number of Judges is small, but otherwise it is all due to the complexity of the proceedings. The committing Magistrate must examine every single witness, and that takes time. Then he is transferred. Now, one of the objects in this Bill is speed. Speedy trial—for what purpose? Not for the purpose of locking him up in jail or consigning him to the gallows, but in his own interests. So that, if he has done wrong, he should be punished and the sentence should begin, because, please remember that all these long under-trial detentions do not legally count for sentence. A man may be sentenced to one year while he has already served as an under-trial detenu for twelve months. Therefore, it is in the public interest that the trial should be over. Why I say repeatedly in the public interest is because the punishment should be deterrent, the man should be punished if he is guilty while the memory of his offence, of his crime, lasts. A murder takes place. Public conscience is shocked. People want that there should be an investigation and there should be punishment. What happens today is that a murder takes place on the 16th November, 1954—and I say it from personal knowledge over and over again—the Sessions trial will begin on the 16th December, 1955, after a year. Everything is forgotten. Public conscience again sinks into, so to say, dullness, and sympathy is roused not for the purpose of punishment of the guilty, but so that witnesses may be tortured, may be tutored, may be somehow or other to let off the accused. It is not a very healthy state of affairs. The Joint Select Committee have bestowed their labours, I respectfully suggest, to see that the delay factor should be eliminated, that the trial should be quick and expeditious and that in no way the accused should suffer. I claim to say with confidence that every single provision in this Bill is calculated to advance and protect the accused and to secure for him a fair trial.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): Most tall claim.

Dr. Katju: What is the complaint Sir? There are sections 161, 162, 164. We had a very long discussion, Mr.

[Dr. Katju]

Chairman, at the time of the reference. You contributed, I say without impertinence, a most valuable speech to the debate.

Mr. Chairman: Looks to be ironical, otherwise there is no occasion for prefixing the statement with the words "without impertinence".

Dr. Katju: I say you made a most useful and valuable contribution.

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): At that time, the opinion expressed by the Home Minister was the opposite of what he expresses today.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): Is it not discriminatory about other Members?

Dr. Katju: Very well, Sir. The difficulty is I can single out the Chairman. I cannot single out five hundred others.

Shri S. S. More: Do not single out anybody.

Dr. Katju: I would not have singled out the Chairman if he had not been in the Chair. If he had been sitting there, probably I would not have said so.

Now, Sir, what I was going to say was that in those debates on all sides the whole attack or discussion was concentrated on sections 161, 162 and 164—the editor and the press, I mean the press point about defamation, and lastly about speedy and expeditious punishment of perjurors. So far as clauses 161, 162 and 164 are concerned, it is a matter of satisfaction probably that all the points that were urged during those debates have been fully considered at great length at the instance of my hon. friend Mr. More and others and every single point has been met. (*Interruption*).

Shri S. S. More: No.

Dr. Katju: My hon. friend Kripalani interrupts very often because he was not in the Select Committee and he knows very little of law.

Acharya Kripalani (Bhagalpur cum Purnea): I know a good deal of lawyers.

Dr. Katju: You may know a good deal of lawyers, but very little of law. (*Interruptions*). We are not discussing lawyers but we are making law, you know.

Now, Sir, it was said that the proposal that the statement of important witnesses should be recorded before a magistrate was very unwelcome and unwholesome. Why? Because those statements are recorded under section 164 in the absence of the accused and, well, all sorts of things were said against the poor magistrate, the poor sub-inspector and also the poor witness who was supposed then to be under the thumb of the police. The Select Committee which consisted mostly of defence lawyers—please remember that—were impressed and they said: "Very well, the statement should be recorded. In the interests of the accused it is necessary that there should be a record so that he may know what the material witnesses have said". That is, not the witnesses about the intention, about the motive etc. The material witness is a person who says: "In my presence, before my eyes, the offence was committed";—if it is a case of a murder: "I saw the man being shot"; if it is a case of grievous hurt: "I saw it"; if it is a case of dacoity: "I saw the persons when the thieves came and removed the wealth". Now, the statements of those people should be recorded in the presence of the accused, in the presence of his lawyers in open court before a magistrate. That is the improvement made by the Joint Select Committee in their report. The result is that the grievances which were expressed on the section on the reference motion have all disappeared.

And then, it was said: "Look at it. What have we done in the Bill. You want that the statement made before the magistrate or before the Police

might be used for corroboration. Unheard of. Why should anybody do that?" Well, I ventured to say or attempted to say in my own language that there was no change at all, that if in cross-examination it was not tried to be shown that the witness had in any way made another statement or gone back upon his statement before the police, everybody knows that he has stuck to his own statement. But now it is made quite clear that a statement made before the police by a witness shall not only not be used for the purposes of corroboration, but it shall only be used during cross-examination. Cross-examination, please remember, is by two people—by the defence witness, and also, if the magistrate or the judge is satisfied that the witness has become hostile, that the witness is not telling the truth, then with the permission of the court, the prosecution counsel may also be permitted to cross-examine. That is the report of the Joint Select Committee. Now, I respectfully suggest that the points that were made have been met.

What was the third point? Of course, I do not see Mr. Alva here. There was a great deal of eloquence—and that was the question of the offence of defamation of a public servant being made cognizable by the police. I said at that time when bogeys were being raised that the police would be able to interfere, would be able to march an editor to the police lock-up, make unwarranted searches and so on and so forth, that the only object was to see to it that the prosecution might be launched not only by one method, namely, a complaint by the public servant who has been defamed, but also by the Government. Otherwise, there was no intention whatsoever to make a change in the procedure, and no change is to be made for a different kind of trial in such cases. The only question is this. Who is able to open the door of the law court? Up till now, it is only the public servant defamed. We say—and I stick to that opinion—that more than the public servant defamed, the government, the state and the people are interested in knowing, and in having it thoroughly thrashed out in a judicial enquiry, whether or not the charges made of corruption against a public servant are true or untrue. It is not a question of only the public servant being interested in it. I say, the higher interest is that of the Government. It sounds very strange. I hear, and I read in the newspapers declamation about corruption prevailing throughout everywhere, Government not doing anything to stop corruption, nepotism, favouritism and goodness knows what. When a step is taken which would compel Government to have proper investigation made, then there are some hon. Members who jibe at it. I do not know why, and for what purpose they do so. In fact, someone has said in the minute of dissent that it will act as a deterrent. Is it said, and that too openly,...

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore): Hold an inquiry.

Dr. Katju: What you said openly is this. We know that for a variety of reasons, public servants who are defamed, including even Ministers do not like to go to a court of law, and institute a private complaint. And knowing that, we encourage the making of these complaints. The result is that it is all left in the air. Please remember one thing more. If a complaint or a charge is made, then today, the public frame of mind is that if an enquiry is made by government through an official agency, and a verdict is brought out saying that the public servant is not guilty, that the charge made is absolutely false, then the public is disposed to say, oh, it is all hush-hush, it is all eyewash. I say that the public will only be satisfied if they find an open judicial trial, no matter at whose instance it is. No matter whether the public servant goes and knocks at the door of the law court, or the Government goes and knocks at the door of the law court, the door is opened. Then, the public servant will have to go into the witness-box. He will be open to cross-examination. Supposing somebody

[Dr. Katju]

makes a charge against me, I go there openly, and I say, try me, cross-examine me. And is the House prepared to say that before an editor of a newspaper publishes a defamatory article in the sense that it makes a charge of corruption against any public servant, he does that with a sense of responsibility or with a sense of irresponsibility? Before he does that, does he or does he not make proper enquiry as to whether the charge is true or untrue? If the charge is true, and he has made that enquiry, and satisfied himself, let him come and put all that material to the public servant in cross-examination. I say this is the amendment that has been proposed, and this change is sought to be made from the highest of motives. Instead of hon. Members applauding it, I am astonished, I tell you, at their criticising it.

Acharya Kripalani: We are astonished at your wisdom.

Shri K. K. Basu: That is our misfortune.

Dr. Katju: Luckily for me, if this Bill had been before the House in the month of February or March, probably, they would have said, look, here is Dr. Katju, a very well-known reactionary occupying the benches of—as I think someone said—Sir Thomas Marshall, or goodness knows what many other people, and therefore, he is always apt to be so. But who comes now? It is the Press Commission. The Press Commission say—and the Press was very much represented before them—do not bring in the police, let there be no cognizability. But the main proposition has been accepted by the Press Commission by a majority. And what is that main proposition? The main proposition is that apart from the public servant defamed, the government is vitally interested in having a proper enquiry made at the earliest possible moment, in a judicial trial, as to whether it is right or wrong, true or false.....

Shri V. G. Deshpande (Guna): Is that the defamation case?

Dr. Katju:...and therefore, that enquiry should be made. Please remember also this. If this Bill is passed, and if this provision is approved by the House, then you realise what happens. (*Interruptions*). Supposing a charge is made against a Minister or a director of a department, and within one month or a fortnight, proceedings are not started for defamation, then people will say, it seems it is true, and then you will have what you want, namely an open enquiry, open to everybody.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: Is defamation and open enquiry the same?

Dr. Katju: Please for God's sake, do not interrupt me. I am going to finish very early. I say, there will be an open enquiry; everybody is free to go there, and the judge is there to listen to them. Now, so far as this vital principal is concerned that apart from the public servant, the government are interested in having this matter investigated, the Press Commission, by a majority vote, have supported the government.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Cannanore): Do you accept all the recommendations of the Press Commission?

Dr. Katju: I am not dealing with that department. Otherwise, I would have answered you. I am only dealing with this particular matter. There were four persons who did not support the Government in this matter, in the Press Commission, two gentlemen who have committed themselves to this position as if it were a sort of Biblical proposition that no pressman will come, and that even though he had been a pressman in the past, he thinks it would go *infra dig*, if he were to support the proposal made by Government, and two others. Otherwise, you had eleven people who supported us. I say, of course, here is this difference on this basic principle. That is a different matter.

Leaving that aside, the joint Select Committee have gone the whole way to satisfy the Press. The Press said

in that—I am sure hon. Members have seen it—as follows. The representatives of the Journalists' Federation were examined. They said this in so many words. A very distinguished journalist who came forward to speak on their behalf said, we do not want to have anything to do with the police, we do not want to have anything to do with magistrates. I said, what do you want. He said, we refer you to section 194 of the Criminal Procedure Code, which provides that proceedings may commence at the instance of the Advocate-General, before the High Court. I read it, and the Select Committee read it, and they said, very good. But then, to take all these cases before the High Court will be a very lengthy, tedious and expensive affair. So, we thought of another thing. They did not want to have anything to do with the police or with the magistrate. They were much too low for them. So, we said, very well, here is the public prosecutor, a distinguished vakil in his own district; he will go and file a complaint—after satisfying himself that everything was fair and in good order—before the Sessions Judge, and the Sessions Judge will take cognizance of the case and will try the case as a warrant case. All sorts of wild things have been said and are being said sometimes against magistrates, that they are not independent, they are dependent and so on and so forth. No one, not a single individual has ever said anything against a Sessions Judge. The Sessions Judge represents the highest form of judicial integrity, of judicial independence in our judicial system, below the High Court. So, the Public Prosecutor files a complaint. The police are completely out of the picture. The Sessions Judge takes it up; he is independent, he is free from executive bias; he is not a subordinate of the District Magistrate; he is not subordinate to any Minister. He tries the case and then, the big thing, in the case of an appeal it goes straight to the High Court. If there is a conviction, the High Court goes into the whole matter, not as a mere matter of revision, but as on appeal. If there is an acquittal, the Government can file an appeal against acquittal if they so think fit. I submit that I cannot conceive of a more fair and a more genuine effort to meet the wishes of the Press in India. There is no one—I say again with confidence—there is no one more anxious in India for the independence of the Press than myself, because all our talk about democratic institutions and parliamentary democracy will be a shameif there was no independence of the Press. But then, we want a Press which works with a sense of responsibility. And, it is a matter for congratulation that 95 per cent of our senior papers here work with that sense. But you know what is happening every day. This, that and the other and mud being thrown on all and sundry. All and sundry do not include poor patwaris or poor clerks. But, all and sundry includes mostly Ministers and heads of departments and all sorts of wild charges are made against them because there is a sense of security that these poor people will not attack by way of defence. What more do you want? When I read the minutes of dissent and when I read newspapers, I said what more is wanted, unless you say, 'we are a privileged people, do not touch us; we should only be touched by the old and hallowed methods, namely, the public servants themselves should go and institute the proceedings'.

An Hon. Member: Why don't you do it?

Dr. Katju: There is no provision that the public servant should not give evidence. He should be the first person to give evidence. Why should there be an insistence on the part of the Press that the door of the magistrate should be opened only by the public servant defamed? I have not been able to realise why, unless there is some sinister thing behind it. Why should they insist

[Dr. Katju]

on this over and over again? Because, they know that there will be delay. The public servant may be somewhere. In one case, he was a poor fellow in the Philippines and the charge was made here—gross and abominable, a sort of horse-whipping matter. It could not be done; the man was there in the Philippines. Similarly, a charge may be made in Delhi and the public servant might have been transferred and functioning in the railway department, somewhere in Coimbatore. The procedure says that the private complainant would be in attendance at every single hearing. They know all these loopholes and they say, 'well, we want the public servant defamed to be the complainant'. But, if it was a reasonable charge of corruption against the public servant, I say, the Press should be only too happy to have the earliest opportunity for a judicial investigation.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta—South-East): You give them the money.

Dr. Katju: My hon. friend will have his chance, I hope. It was not on a question of money that do not go. The objection does not proceed on the ground of money; it proceeds on other grounds. Supposing we say to a public servant, 'you start it', and he starts it. The charges about defending would be the same. My hon. friend has only provoked me. When a prosecution is started by the Government through the Public Prosecutor, it does not mean any additional expense to the Press. The expense remains the same. As a matter of fact, this procedure reduces the expenditure. I respectfully suggest that the House will consider this and will approve of the amendment that is made.

Then there is another important matter to which I may refer in my short remarks, namely that relating to perjury. Having practised in the law courts for the last forty years, and realising as I do the enormity of the problem of perjury. I feel something must be done.

Acharya Kripalani: Rather too late.

Dr. Katju: And, I thought to myself that we might give the magistrates power to punish a man who has clearly and openly perjured himself. The Joint Select Committee considered this matter and they thought that immediate punishment may not be very tactful, and it may interfere with the course of the administration of justice and may deter even honest witnesses from coming and so on and so forth. I am satisfied with the check they have introduced because if the trials are speedy, then the perjuring witnesses will know that the court means business. It would be open to the trying magistrate or trying Judge, when he delivers the judgment, to say in his judgment that he is satisfied that A, B, C and D, four witnesses on this side or that side, have definitely perjured themselves. They definitely told stories which are all wrong. He will specify the statements, which in his opinion are false. And, it is open to him by his judgment or by another paper to file a complaint about this perjury to another magistrate's court and thereupon proceedings will start. There would be no question of anybody filing a revision against that order or an appeal against that order or giving an opportunity to these lying witnesses to go and try and seek for mercy and all that. Whatever they want to do, let them go before the trying magistrate. This will, to some extent, meet the evil of perjury.

These are the four important matters which occupied the attention of the House when the motion for reference to Select Committee was

under discussion. But the House would notice that the Select Committee have now gone through the whole Bill, clause by clause, almost, comma by comma and they have introduced many other changes, great and small. For instance, there is one notable change in the procedure under section 145 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The House knows that section 145 relates to disputes about the possession of immovable property. Today, I tell you the position is almost scandalous. A party complains that his possession is being disturbed and the magistrate issues notice or the police complain or sends a report and the magistrate asks all the parties concerned to come and put in their statements. That matter goes for months, eighteen months, 20 months, and enormous expenditure is incurred, and a large number of witnesses are called. The magistrate does not take very great interest in it because it is really outside his function. This was an intolerable state of affairs. What the Bill proposes is that if the magistrate is satisfied that there is a genuine dispute about possession, he should attach the property and take over possession himself and refer the parties to a decision by the civil court. Against this procedure, it was pointed out that it may do some injury to the original owner, that his opponents may, in order to harass him, make false complaints about the property and so on and so forth. The present procedure. I submit, is calculated to obviate all delays. The magistrate should ask the parties to produce documents, to produce statements, to produce affidavits of any witnesses on whom they want to rely and, when he has got all the written material before him, he should see whether there is a genuine dispute and, if he can come to a clear conclusion, he does so. And the matter is finished within six weeks or probably in four weeks. If he thinks that on this material there is something left for dispute, it is a questionable matter and two opinions can be formed. Then, it is said that he will frame an issue and refer it to the nearest civil judge and ask that judge to let him have an answer on that issue within three months. The answer will come and the magistrate will dispose of the proceedings before him in the sense of the pronouncement of the civil court. The result will be that the whole thing is bound to come to an end and decision reached within four months or so. This is a procedure which I strongly recommend to the House to accept.

Then, there have been changes about fines and imprisonments. About fines the limit was fixed about hundred years ago when 'rupee' was a 'rupee' and not some three or four annas as it is now. It becomes ridiculous now to sentence a man with Rs. 50 as fine. Therefore, the Select Committee has thought that the powers of magistrates may be increased—I think it is double. Similar is the case with imprisonment.

There is one matter to which I should like to draw the attention of the House and that is, what is called, appointment of honorary magistrates or special magistrates. It is a long standing problem. We have not yet recovered from our days of slavery and people have very unhappy memories of honorary magistrates of olden days. Now, I hold, personally, rather strong views on the subject because I wish that nothing should be done to discourage honest people from rendering service to the community if they can do so. I am as strongly opposed as anybody can be, to dishonest people and people who may be suspected of yielding to casteism and to classes of any kind, being appointed as magistrates. But, if you can find proper people, then I say, they should be encouraged to become honorary magistrates. In England, the Governor General of India after retirement thinks it a point of honour and duty to become an honorary magistrate in his own home town and in his own country.

[Dr. Katju]

Here, I wish that Ministers of the Central Government, Local Government etc., if, after they retire, they have time, they should consider it proper to function as honorary magistrates. You have got retired judicial officers, retired High Court Judges, retired magistrates and all such people. If you were to impose that no one should be appointed as honorary magistrates and that this institution should be abolished....

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam): How do you avoid nepotism?

Dr. Katju: I am very glad that my hon. friend put that question. I was going to say 'a sensible question', but I will not say that. The question put is: 'how to avoid nepotism?' In our own way we tried to do that in U.P. when we had this very problem in 1937. What we did was, in every district we appointed a small committee for selection. That Committee consisted of the District Magistrate, District and Sessions Judge, District Pleader, what you may call the Public Prosecutor, two members of the bar and I think, one or two members of the local legislature. They made their selections and made recommendations to Government. The Government selected those people, and you take it from me—I am only telling you my experience because I was there for more than two years—the system worked very well. Uptill now the grievance has been that the District Magistrate appointed flatterers and people who pleased him, but if you put it in the hands of a committee, then much of the evils will disappear. It is very likely that my hon. friend may have suggested it, but we had suggested that you cannot appoint people who may know nothing as honorary magistrates. Now, the Government is to prescribe rules so that they may be able to function well and the Select Committee has proposed that in framing those rules the High Court should be consulted. If the hon. Members say that State Governments should adopt every single measure to root out favouritism and nepotism in the appointment of honorary magistrates, I am entirely at one with them. But, if it is said that you cannot even get an honorary magistrate, then I beg to differ from them.

Then there is a sort of notion abroad about assessment of evidence. Assessment of evidence is a very very difficult matter which can only be judged by specialists, specialists like Dr. Katju, my hon. friend Shri Tek Chand or other people. There is nothing difficult about it. You go to an average man in the street and question him and he will say that he saw the crime being committed. There is no mystery about it. You see how evidence is got, how speedily justice is given and how inexpensive it is. Now, for God's sake do not mystify it. You have found that members of the jury have functioned for hundred years and for all those years they have given correct verdicts. Do you mean to say that a retired judge will not make a good honorary magistrate, I ask Dr. Lanka Sundaram?

Shri K. K. Basu: He will not accept it.

Dr. Katju: Will not a retired High Court Judge or a retired 'Dr. Katju' make a good honorary magistrate? I do not want to touch on this matter because it is a matter of great importance.

There is one other thing which is note-worthy to which I should like to draw the attention of the House. It deals with murder cases. Uptil now it seems that if a man is sentenced to imprisonment—may be life imprisonment—he may also be sentenced to fine and the fine may be recovered from him or from his property. Then you know, there is so much for substantive sentence and so much for non-payment of fine. But, in murder

cases where someone goes and kills 'A' knowing full well that by killing 'A' he has made three minor children fatherless and exposed them to all possible difficulties and miseries, he says that if he is hanged there will be no question of any punishment by way of payment of fine. Please remember that under the civil law, if anyone kills 'A' then it is open to the dependents of 'A', his wife and children, to bring a suit for damages and recover that money from the murderer, or if the murderer has been hanged, from the property of the murderer. Now, the Joint Select Committee has reported—and I submit it has very wisely reported—that in these murder cases if the Sessions Judge and the High Court are satisfied that by reason of the murder, the dependents—wife, children and others—have been exposed to misery they would be entitled to damages. Then a sentence of fine may also be passed with directions that the fine when realised from the property of the murderer may be handed over to the dependents of the deceased. I respectfully submit that, knowing as I do that there are many people in this land who consider their lives a little cheaper than their property, if it comes to be known in the countryside that if you kill 'A' or indiscriminately go about killing people, then not only you may lose your life, but you will also run the danger of losing your property in payment of heavy fines which may be imposed on you, that will lessen the commission of murders itself. I thought it necessary to draw the attention of the House to this matter.

I have practically concluded, Mr. Chairman, but I would like to have one or two minutes more.

There are two other matters which may be of interest. One is the examination of the accused, as witness on his own behalf. When the Code of Criminal Procedure was framed, the British jurisprudence said that an accused is entitled to stand before the court dumb. Even if he offers to give evidence, he cannot be examined. As a matter of fact, the old plea that you cannot examine a wife as a witness on his behalf or his son on his behalf was there. It has now been realised that this is a very erroneous theory, refusing to give a man a chance to give evidence in his own favour. The Bill, therefore, proposes that an accused may be allowed to give evidence if he himself wants to give evidence. Hon. Members of the Joint Select Committee were very cautious and they said: "Well, he might in a huff express his readiness to give evidence without thinking of the consequences. Therefore, this examination should take place only if there is a written application on his behalf signifying his desire to be examined as a witness". That is the change, rather an important change, introduced in the Criminal Procedure Code.

Secondly, speaking for myself, I must confess that I do not share with this desire, this anxiety not to put any question to an accused. I can understand it when you say, well, we will not allow him to be cross-examined by ordinary counsel, because the ordinary counsel may try to catch him up and somehow or other spread a belt around him. But I do not see why the High Court judges, Sessions Judges, Magistrates, who are there to see to it that justice is done to this man should not be permitted, should not have the power to put to the accused any question which they want to be put to him. This sentence, "Oh, they may fill up the gaps that have been left in the prosecution case". I say, quite frankly, I do not appreciate. The magistrate is there, not to give gaps either to the defence or to the accused. He is there to see to it that the man is acquitted if he is innocent and is punished if he is guilty. This undue anxiety to leave gaps only means fear. I have seen it with my own eyes, you have seen it, and we all know that if the fellow is guilty, there is a small gap sometimes and on that

[Dr. Katju]

score he is released. Probably he goes and commits a second murder. That is one point to which, I thought, I might draw your attention.

Lastly, I come to this blessed thing about warrant cases and summons cases. Effort has been made to simplify them. Please remember that in a criminal trial, there are so many parties—the magistrate, the party, the accused, the public prosecutor and the unfortunate witness also. Every one of you knows that there is tendency on the part of the true witness to escape from giving evidence. The man has actually seen a commission of the offence. He was an eye-witness—an honest man—but when the police go to him and ask him, "Do you know anything about it?", he says no. Did you not see it? No. What were you doing then? I was inside my house sleeping. Why, I ask, does the man avoid it. Not out of affection for the accused or for the deceased. Nothing. He says, "why should I get into trouble? I will have to go to the police five times. I will have to go to the magistrate at least thrice. First, on the first day, then on the second day for cross-examination and then after the charge is framed I would be summoned over again." It is unending repetition. The procedure that has been made by the Select Committee is when the case opens—in a warrant case—the magistrate comes and the accused is there. Please remember again—I remind you—that under the present procedure, the accused, when he goes into the court, has had the police papers, all the relevant papers against him and the statements, ten days before he goes there. He knows the thing fully well. The magistrate looks at him, reads the papers and puts some questions if he likes. It is found that there is nothing against the man. The magistrate may say, "Go". Otherwise, the magistrate frames charges against him saying that he has beaten so and so, and then the witnesses come. They are cross-examined, straightaway The witnesses come only once. This is the aim which I have had in my mind right through during the last twelve months—to put the witnesses to the least trouble in so far as it is consistent with the administration of justice to the accused. Otherwise, the present system is scandalous, you may take it from me. It is one of the greatest obstacles to the administration of justice in this country. When I quote figures, some hon. Members think that I am bloodthirsty. But it is a great blot on our administration of justice. For instance, in the Punjab, seventy per cent. of the people involved in murder cases are acquitted by Sessions Judges. Another 50 per cent. are released by the High Court on appeal.

Shri S. S. More: Is it a fault of the procedure?

Dr. Katju: As I have pointed out, once the fault is known, the genuinely true witnesses do not come to give evidence. They say that they are delayed, because your procedure is so prolix, so complicated, so lengthy —all in the name of goodness knows what. I do not want to enter into an argument with my dear, beloved friend Mr. More.

I have taken much time of the House. I have tried to deal with the major points in the case. I will only pray that this attempt to modify and suitably alter the criminal procedure which has become out-dated should succeed with the blessings of every section of the House. The sooner it comes the better. I have not touched upon the jury matter. There I agree that it should go and if necessary, I shall say a few words in the course of my reply.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration."

We have got two amendments, to start with, apart from the amendments to clauses. One is by Shri Vallatharas, and the other is by Shri A. K. Gopalan and Shri Sadhan Gupta.

Shri N. S. Jain (Bijnor Distt.-South): Is there any time-limit for this Bill?

Mr. Chairman: So far the Business Advisory Committee has not met, and therefore we do not know what time will be fixed. It will be fixed, I think, today.

Shri Vallatharas (Pudukkottai): I beg to move:

> "That the Bill, as reported by the Joint Committee, be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon."

Shri Raghubir Sahai (Etah Distt.-North East *cum* Budaun Distt.-East): I rise to a point of order. You have been pleased to permit Shri Vallatharas to move the motion regarding the circulation of this Bill for eliciting public opinion. I may inform you that Mr. Vallatharas was a member of the Select Committee, and as a member of the Select Committee, he attended more than one meeting. He took part in the deliberation of the Select Committee. He did not append any minute of dissent to the effect that he wants the Bill to be circulated for eliciting public opinion. I just wanted to bring this to your notice and to know whether it is open to him, after having been a member of the Select Committee, having taken active part in the meetings of the Committee, and not having appended any minute of dissent, to move this motion just now.

Mr. Chairman: I do not see that there is any point of order in this. So far as the rules are concerned. they do visualise a motion of this nature and the mere fact that a person has been a member of the Select Committee does not take away his right. I should be disposed to think that if he was a member of the Select Committee and has not accepted the Bill as has been reported by the Select Committee, he knows much better why circulation of it should be made. Therefore I do not think he has no right to make this motion. I allow him to move this motion.

Shri Vallatharas: Sir, I feel that it is highly indispensable that this entire matter should be put before the public of this country, so that, more considered opinion may come in the light of the so many amendments that the Joint Select Committee have been able to suggest. I am not prepared to answer the objection raised by my hon. friend, questioning my right to speak. After the Committee has submitted its report, every Member has got a right to deal with it; and only in that capacity, I consider it proper to bring to the notice of this hon. House the necessity of taking this matter in a more serious manner and to elicit public opinion, so that the entire legislation may be free from the hands of the executive monopoly.

I would like to point out at the outset that the original Bill which was sponsored has been amply modified and substantially too by the Joint Committee. I can as well say that the changes are so substantial and so intense that the shape of the original Bill itself is lost. The identity of the original Bill has been lost, if I may so put it. The changes that have been incorporated by the Joint Committee have been done after much labour and much deliberation and after the exercise of great caution. In spite of these things, I feel that the matter deserves more serious consideration. It is not a question of making one or two amendments here and there in certain sections with a view to seeing that a case which may be finished, say, in six months, can be finished in four or five months. If this is to be the only guide with which we have been prompted to bring a Bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Code, it is highly lamentable. Purification of the courts of justice is the

[Shri Vallatharas]

most essential thing. It is not the disposal of cases at an earlier period and without delay that alone counts. Of course, it deserves consideration. But behind it lies the great strata of the entire structure wherein we cannot see any one beautiful point to commend. If I begin to refer to what the stages were which necessitated the contemplation of the amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code, I will be able to establish that it is short-sightedness to aim at the disposal as the prominent or fundamental matter in this business.

The Criminal Procedure Code Act has been in existence for nearly a century. The system has been introduced in this country by an alien Government, but the machinery to work it out has been chosen from within the country. And the machinery chosen so far as criminal justice is concerned is only from the executive. The judicial side, except that it acted as a sessions court or a court of revision, never exercised the criminal jurisdiction in the mofussil, so far as the districts are concerned. I am very particular about the administration of criminal justice in the mofussil. In the opinions I have seen in these printed books (A, B, C, D), there are the opinions of Bar Councils, wherein, most of the lawyers, most of the advocates, are practising only in the appellate side or in respect of the original cases arising in cities. We have received the opinions of judges who by their being in the I.C.S. or having practised for long years in the city itself have been able to come as Judges of the High Courts or Supreme Court. I must with great respect say—I speak subject to correction, because this is a matter which fundamentally goes to affect the entire society—that many of those advocates who practise in the cities, or at least in the capital of the presidencies, and provinces, and many of the judges who have risen to the bench in the High Courts and the Supreme Court have not had experience of the mofussil practice. To understand the foundations of criminal justice, so far as the society is concerned in its essence, one should have sufficient experience of the dispensation of justice in the criminal courts in the mofussil.

[SHRIMATI KHONGEM *in the Chair.*]

It may be said that the dispensation of criminal justice in the mofussil was and is being controlled mainly by the executive officers deputed by the Government at their own sweet will and pleasure. This point we should not forget. Now the entire argument put forward by the Government in favour of this Bill has been one-sided. The administration of justice, according to them, has been marred by prolonged trials by reason of certain privileges which the accused have been enjoying: (i) cross-examination in the commital courts; (ii) further cross-examination in warrant cases.

I will take this matter first, because in respect of these I have got grave apprehensions. I do not know whether the hon. Home Minister has got any direct experience of the South, so to say, the Madras State. In that State you have large sections of people who were called 'Criminal Tribes' by the British Indian Government—whatever be the reasons for their characterising them, or scheduling them. These people who constitute nearly 80 per cent. of the residuary of the Madras State were subjected to very serious harassment by the executive authorities through the operation of this criminal law. I am very much interested in them. I am not aware of what is going on in the Punjab, or Bengal or in any other province, or in the Centrally administered areas. But one feature which I am able to see is that in provinces like Punjab or Bengal we have been seeing too many revolutions. Even before the British came there was constant warfare for centuries, along

with invasions from the North-West. All these made the people restless. When the British Government assumed charge of this country they wanted to suppress all these elements which were either national or riotous. They wanted to adopt a strong policy in regard to them.

4 P. M.

In the South, especially in the Madras State, there have not been any serious revolutions; and conditions are quiet and people are calm. So what is taking place in the Punjab cannot be the criterion to judge the state of affairs in the South, especially in the Madras State. In the Punjab violent incidents are too many; murders are too many; revolts are too many; agitation and restlessness are of an intensive type. In the Madras State, however, it is not so. The atmosphere there is peaceful with the result that all the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code have been able to get themselves operated in full degree. In the Punjab and other places you have had so many special courts and resort to the special Procedure was made very often. So, both the lawyers and clients have been accustomed to special courts and special procedures. The judicial opinion in the Punjab has recommended that the committal proceeding may be dropped; so also has been the opinion from Bombay. It is regrettable to note that the Bar Council and the High Court of Madras have declared themselves in favour of the abolition of the committal proceedings. So far as I know, during these last few weeks, the mofussil opinion is highly against it. The reason why I say public opinion is rendered necessary in this matter is this: When the matter was communicated to the bar council and the High Court, it should automatically have been communicated to district courts and district bar associations wherein this matter might be considered in full and their opinions might have been submitted. Originally, there were 24 districts in the Madras State—both Andhra and Tamil Nad. The opinion of the mofussil Bar Associations and other people who were interested in this law, was not available for the Government. The High Court and the Bar Council have expressed an opinion but I respectfully differ from their approach or even the correctness of that recommendation.

We know as a matter of fact from the various decisions which have been pronounced by several High Courts throughout this country that perjury has become an important, permanent and constant element in the judiciary because witnesses are easily available. What I meant by judiciary was the judicial forum. It need not evoke laughter. There are several component parts in an institution. Ordinarily, witnesses are easily obtained and brought before the court. Any big man can make them speak false facts in the court, whether it be Sessions or Magistrate's court. With great concern to the necessity of the police institution in any country, I must say that the police in this country is an unreliable, disreputable and most suspicious factor. It is not my own view. I can quote great personalities like Gokhale, Mahatma Gandhi and so many other decisions of the High Courts also. There is a section in the Indian Evidence Act which says that statements made to the police should not be transformed into regular evidence in the court. We are being taught in the law college by the professors about the bad reputation of the police as a whole in this country and that such statements made to the police could not be made legal evidence.

In addition to all these aspects, there is one other aspect to this question—the poverty of the people in that particular area as well as throughout the country deserves great attention. By reason of poverty, witnesses are purchased very cheaply. Rich men and men of position and influence can easily purchase the police. A police

[Shri Vallatharas]

constable is a person who received no education at all. Now-a-days, you have got some students who have passed SSLC or lower classes but some years before, they were recruited from rowdy elements—I can say. They had no education and they learnt to write the initial alphabets after they entered service. Worse still are our present sub-inspectors who are now posted because they had served in war quite recently. You have got in the force novices who have no experience at all of human psychology, who had not studied the social conditions and who do not know any of the implications of the high ideals that we are talking in this hon. House. The exercise of the criminal powers and the disposal of criminal cases had become an infliction on the people, so to say. It is quite easy to say that regarding cases which have to be tried in sessions, especially on a chargesheet put in by the police, the police chargesheets can be taken *prima facie* to be correct documents and that straightway the accused can be committed to the Sessions Court. This is a thing which cannot at all attract any attention. As a lawyer for 20 years, I know that the chargesheets prepared by the police are either exaggerated or falsely cooked or somehow or other, something is thrust in falsely so that it may be big and large. Such cases have come up. I can also draw attention to one or two famous sayings of Gandhiji that nearly in 80 per cent. of the cases in this country, justice had been denied to the accused because those cases were prosecuted by the police and the police had misused their powers. When such has been the reputation of the police in this country, all of a sudden nothing has happened to transform them into angels and to make them as reliable persons so that all their chargesheets might automatically go to the sessions for consideration. In my own place, so far as my community is concerned—numbering 1;5 crores—, and there is also another community which can claim some strength—when we consider the fate of all these communities in the light of their social life and in the light of their career, we find that they had been made to undergo, in the last one century at least, great hardships, and we are at present terribly afraid of what our future would be. I am inclined to think that the Government had been unsympathetic in this matter and have totally forgotten to take into account the police unit by itself and to have it analysed to find out whether it requires any reformation more than anything else for the quick disposal of the cases and for the proper and just dispensation of justice. I must emphasise that it is quite essential to see that the police is reformed, made more efficient and rendered more cooperative with the people so that it is made to enjoy the confidence of the society. The police should be made to feel that it is they who are the bulwark of the entire constitutional welfare in this country. Unless that is done, I do not feel anything good will be done to the society.

The problem touching nearly two crores of people is not a small thing. In the case of committal proceedings—I briefly narrate what will be done—the chargesheet is placed before the committal magistrate. All the witnesses are examined there *in extenso*—Full cross-examination is done. That takes some time, no doubt. After this is done the magistrate sees whether the case deserves committal. Sometimes he discharges the accused; otherwise he commits the accused. The entire matter goes to the sessions court. The committal evidence is on its table for reference. The lawyer who takes up the engagement on behalf of the accused in the sessions courts goes through the evidence, picks up all the contradictions and the useful material for the defence and eschews and omits all other unecessary matter. He takes up 10 to 12 per cent of the evidence, so to say

and then eschews 80 to 90 per cent. This ten per cent. alone is used in the sessions courts. The time is saved. The sessions judge does not allow himself to be reduced to the pitiable position of a sub-magistrate, because, the lawyer when he takes up the case, at the outset, has not got a steady, permanent and more decisive way of cross-examination just as he acquires after a certain stage. In the committal court, he has his own way; subject to the control of the court and decency of advocacy he exercises his full powers of cross-examination even though the time of the sub-magistrate is involved. We are able to see; all the witnesses who come in the docks are thrashed out to the fullest extent; the previous statements, the present statements and all circumstances are being dealt with and the integrity of the witnesses is fully brought out or the witnesses are rendered disreputable or unrealiable. This opportunity has saved several hundred of persons all these years. The sessions court cannot be expected to allow so much latitude for the lawyers' cross-examination *in extenso*. It has got its dignity in the sessions because of the authority and high position and reservation; and dignity of office requires some stringent control and it is always applied to the cross-examination. Considering all this position, I have been able to see that a number of accused persons have been discharged in these committal proceedings and in many of the cases that were committed to sessions, the accused were acquitted because of the benefit of the *extenso* cross-examination in the committal court. The police which was as a matter of fact, employed by the previous Government as an instrument to control the society and its various sections and the administration, have taken to harass these sections and annoy these sections by persecution of a very bad type. That had been the reason for the annihilation of all the communities which I have now referred to in the Madras State. It must have been the case throughout the country.

Even in Punjab and other places this Criminal Procedure Code was simply adopted as a means of repression by the police. During the consideration of the Criminal Law Bill, 1898, Mr. James remarked: "In highly technical Bills as Transfer of Property, etc., one should receive the vakils' comments with much respect, but in regard to a Bill to enable the Government and its officers to keep order and progress and prevent crimes against Baluchistan, Baluchis, Pathans, Rajputs, Sikhs, Jats, Mahrattas, etc., the Calcutta vakils are not precisely the best advisers of Government." This is very important, because when the lawyers felt that the procedure of the law was exercised in such a manner that power was abused, then Government were not prepared to give heed to these advisers. They only had in mind the subjugation of such important sections of people in this country; justice was second, repression and control were the first. That was the order of things.

Afterwards we have not been finding in all these years what can be an improvement in the Criminal Procedure Code. The sections have increased in number. The volume of the book has not been reduced. Case laws have become steady, and a century of experience has established the good and bad things in the operation of the Criminal Procedure Code and the operation of criminal law under the Criminal Procedure Code.

If committal proceedings are now sought to be removed, I should say, with due justice and regard to the people in this country, you must get the opinion of the Madras people at any cost. If without getting the opinion of the Madras people this legislation is to be passed, I must say, you are making the unkindest cut of all so far as these two and a half crores of persons are concerned.

Shri Tek Chand (Ambala-Simla): Why did you not give your opinion before?

Shri Vallatharas: I am not here to explain that, for you. In the last stage of the discussions of the Committee I could not attend owing to ill-health, or else I would have put this before it. But even if by short-sight or due to some other reason one had failed to advance his reasons in the Joint Committee, it does not bar one from bringing them at this stage before the House. And we are not fettered by any traditional or any out-of-the-way procedure by which we should not talk beyond a certain time or that we should talk only at this time or that time. The mind of the House is open always, and one can appeal to it to see what sort of injustice is going to be done to a certain section of the people whose number is sufficiently big and whose interest is essential for this welfare nation.

It is only in this respect that I have the greatest concern about this one particular provision. In respect of other things I am not much worried; because, the delay has to be curtailed; and even in warrant cases, if the discretion of the magistrate is to be exercised for giving the second cross-examination, I am not worried much; because, these warrant cases concern only cases of two years' punishment in a Magisrate's court. But where a person's life is at stake or where the man's entire career is to be blocked by fourteen years or life imprisonment, the interest greatly arises, and it is in that case we have to consider how far the psychology of these changes might operate to the detriment of the national welfare.

So far as the power of the magistrates is concerned the magistrates now, with the consultation of the High Courts, can be given powers to try cases wherein they can give punishment upto seven years. Now in this country we have no separation of judiciary from the executive. The Constitution suggests and provides for the separation of the judiciary from the executive and desires that it must be expedited. Even in Madras State only in certain districts the division has happened.

In the judiciary we have the benefit of the services of lawyers, persons who have got experience as lawyers for several years, to act as magistrates. But in the system now existing we have got an Intermediate man, a man who has passed S.S.L.C. or Matriculation, or even a Graduate who by reason of his having served in the recent wars is promoted to the position of second-class or even first-class magistrate. He does not know law. I can relate to you one funny incident. Once when a lawyer remarked that "this offence can only come under 352, I.P.C.", the magistrate who was a B. A. and who was recruited to that post because of his service in the last war observed, "what is the meaning of I.P.C.?" Because he had read only Ratan Lal's *Law of Crimes*. There the heading is "Law of Crimes" and not Indian Penal Code. That was why his mind went to the Law of Crimes and he wanted to know what I.P.C. was. I felt very sorry that such foolish people, people who never knew the rudiments or the head titles of statutes should have been posted as magistrates.

My people are an easily irritable people. They are being subjected to criminal prosecutions. I know of how much blood we have shed at the hands of these magistrates and sessions judges who have not been able to understand law in its proper sense. I am unable to express my feelings over this matter.

Will this hon. House take into consideration that hereafter no law should prevail in this country which has not got the sanction of the society behind it? The law as it stands is not the law that has been sanctioned by the nation. When the British wanted to make laws it was by their own peculiar form of legislative assemblies and legislative councils where the people were not represented but where only certain

selected groups were given power to vote and certain selected persons sent as members of the council or the assembly. They passed the laws to suit the tastes of those Governors of that particular Government. Now, as I study the law and its implications, I am not able to see any connection between society on the one hand and those who exercise the powers of justice on the other. Judges of course have been trained and they cannot be blamed to any extent.

Many Judges have given their opinion that defects in the Criminal Procedure Code do not account for much of the delays, but the delays are caused by the police and the Magistrates. I am sorry to find that the hon. Minister who has been so eloquent over so many matters now and before has not referred to these matters. If the Judges are responsible, I should say the procedure and conduct of cases must be left to the High Courts themselves and the Government should not interfere with that. Even in England I do not think there is any Procedure Code separately and independently as we have. The Procedure is a matter which is peculiar to the Indian soil. The Englishmen introduced this system of Procedure here. In the Civil Procedure Code there are various ways by which the High Courts are given latitude to frame their own rules in respect of the cases. Expediting trial of cases is an easy affair. It is not difficult. Very recently I heard from one of the High Courts that appeals of 1950 are now begun to be heard at the end of 1954. So when High Courts themselves make delays of four, three or two years we need not be much worried about the delays in the lower courts though they are annoying. They are caused essentially by the police who investigate and charge-sheet and also by the magistrates who do not know how to administer the law in an easy and happy sense. I have a good experience of these magistrates. One magistrate recently fell foul upon me and said "You advocates, you are a nuisance, you write anything and everything in these statements on the excuse of appearing as counsel for the accused". Of course we have to tolerate them and the Government must be proud of them.

Such magistrates are the born aristocracy and they must have natural talents! Or else God would not have ordained them to become your servants! What about the fate of illiterate men who do not know to read and write?—Unfortunately we have got some Members in this House whose literacy is not too good—I am not ashamed of it—those people must come and sit by your side—because common sense is a common thing for one and all and all must join in legislation. I come from the rank of the masses. I have to say that your entire magistracy is a tyrant—dom, and nothing short of that; your entire police is an abominable institution which deserves total eradication, and a new set-up must come. I say this, because all of us have been political workers for the last two decades and have suffered seriously at the hands of the police; and many of those policemen who had shot unnecessarily, who had foisted false cases, who had put many of us into prison and made us lose our life career for a major number of years, they are now promoted as Inspector General of Police or Deputy Inspector-General of Police or given high posts in the Government. This is due to the weakness of those who happen to be in power today. These people think: "After all, we have dominated then, we can dominate now also." That spirit goes to tolerate the abuses of those sub-inspectors and those in the lower ranks in the police even today. When a man is murdered in the police station, you know how much of difficulty we experience in getting at the Deputy Collector, the sub-divisional magistrate or the magistrate and to recover the corpse from the place of burial. I myself know of one such case, but I do not want to take up the time of the House. You may take it for granted that the abuse of the police is so great that a certain

[Shri Vallatharas]

revolution is necessary from the lower ranks, some agitation is necessary to rectify this state of things. I would have been happy if the Government had thought as to how to rectify the police, as to how to rectify the Magistracy—both these two items which have stated by many judges of eminence as the chief reasons for the delays in the prosecution, in the conduct of the cases. I would have been happy if attention had been devoted to that. I should say that the Government have not cared to point out these two aspects to the Judges of the High Courts, and the Supreme Court Judges, to the Bar Councils and to others whose opinion they sought in this matter. They should have asked them: "These are the prominent factors. What is the solution you suggest. How can we amend the Criminal Procedure Code with a view to rectify these?"

Nothing like that has been done. It is an imperfect task which you have taken up.

I have read very carefully the two speeches made by the hon. Home Minister previously and also on another occasion. Therein he had stated all nice things, but when it comes to a question of action, nothing is there. This is practically verbatim: He "felt in his day-to-day practice the difficulties and complexities that arose in the administration of law, particularly in procedural matters. First feature—courts in this country had become places where perjury flourished. This was really a matter for the moralist and the public conscience. Second feature—for a variety of reasons the procedure was from day to day becoming more and more complex, dilatory and expensive. People had lost faith in law courts because of long delays in diposal. This was the state of affairs one had to tackle." Then, if you go on further, these are the two things: how to restore purity of administration and justice and avoid delays? Not essentially that even, I will allow a margin for that. Once you enter into the atmosphere of the judicial forum, you must feel that you are in a good atmosphere. I know a number of district courts, a number of magistrates' courts. Once you enter there your feeling is benumbed. You have no hope that you will get justice. Therefore, I suggest that you appoint a Law Commission, so that evidence may be taken from all quarters as to how far the procedural law that has been in existence for the last one century has worked satisfactorily, how the police who had been the human blitzkroig of the British Indian Government have continued to grow prosperous under you and to the detriment of the entire national interest, and how the courts of magistrates which had been a forum of repression under the British Indian rule, though sanctioned by statute, still continue to be of the same character and nature, and how these two can be rectified. Supposing a High Court Judge comes and gives evidence, questions can be put to him by the Commission whereby he will give the benefit of his experience. Because, since enormous delays had occurred in the disposal of cases, the one aim that was expressed in the circular to those people was speedy justice. There was nothing else in the Government circular. Those people read it and suggest: "This can be done by cutting this limb or cutting that limb; that can be done by trimming this limb or that limb." They know how the institutions work. I have heard Judges say: "What are we to do? The atmosphere is such. The atmosphere at the investigation level is so foul that we cannot approach it. What comes to us comes in writing and we have to decide this way or that." The courts have begun to feel this way.

So how would the Central Government, the Government Ministers or this House be able to know the existing state of things in the mofussil or at least at the district level. Nothing is to be heard about that. If there is the Commission, lawyers may be able to come and give evidence in respect of these matters. Many a lawyer has

his chance shut out so far as this is concerned.

So, under these circumstances, I feel that the Bill as it has emanated from the Joint Committee has introduced so many new things and has put aside the old Bill, because many of the phases of the old Bill have been modified or altered in some way or other. This Bill presents a new appearance. But the object has not been achieved because there has been a one-sided conception of the entire matter, *viz.*, that the delays are caused only by having the existing committal proceedings or by having the existing warrant case procedure. By curtailing one or two of these limbs we are not going to attain the object which we want to achieve. We must tell the country and the people straightforwardly and also those Judges and others who are interested in the judiciary whether a Law Commission is necessary, and till then this legislation can be postponed. Or, if this legislation can come up irrespective of the Law Commission, all these matters have to be thrashed out. And particularly so far as my area is concerned where three or four major communities are to be taken into consideration, the committal proceedings are very important. Public opinion must be taken from the mofussil people who are either lawyers or magistrates or who are people interested in the public life, and only after receiving their opinion the decisions will have to be arrived at.

So, under these circumstances, I commend that this Bill may be submitted for circulation.

Mr. Chairman: Amendment moved:

> "That the Bill, as reported by the Joint Committee, be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon".

Shri Dabhi (Kaira North): In my opinion.....

Mr. Chairman: Are you speaking on the amendment?

Shri Dabhi: Both on the amendment and generally.

In my opinion, this Bill has emerged from the Select Committee much improved in certain matters, but at the same time, in my opinion, certain changes which have been made in the Bill by the Joint Committee have been definitely retrograde from the point of view of the accused persons. As an instance of the improvement, I shall take the amendment proposed to clauses 145 and 146. In the original Bill section 145 was proposed to be substituted for original sections 145 and 146. But then as the hon. Home Minister himself has said, if section 145 was retained as in the original Bill, then it would have led to consequences very detrimental to the parties concerned. Under that proposed, amendment, the Magistrate had only power to attach the property, but for the determination of the rights of the parties, they had to go to the Civil Court. And we know that under these circumstances, the Civil Courts might have taken years to decide the question, and even the rightful owners would have been deprived of the enjoyment of the property for years together. So, it is a good improvement that has been made.

I am glad that the Joint Committee have not dropped section 162 of the Criminal Procedure Code. But I do not understand why one particular provision has been newly introduced in the proposed section 162. At present, we know, the only use which has been allowed to be made of the statements made before the police by a witness is when the accused is allowed to make use of them to contradict the witness. That position has been retained in the proposed section also. But I do not understand why there was the necessity for allowing the prosecution to contradict the witnesses. Under the present Act, it is the right of the accused, after the witnesses have been called and examined by the prosecution, to contradict them by confronting them with the statements made by him before the Police, in order to show that they are not reliable witnesses. But it is not at all necessary to give an opportunity to

[Shri Dabhi]

the prosecution, or even discretion to the Magistrate to allow the prosecution, to contradict those witnesses. It is true that under the Indian Evidence Act, when a witness turns round, the party that calls him also, may, with the permission of the Court, be allowed to put such questions as can be put in the cross-examination. But we know that a witness can be cross-examined, only when he goes back on his own statement made previously. But here, this provision has been inserted, taking it for granted that the statements which have been made before the police are the statements of the witnesses themselves. But the fact of the matter is that in most cases, it is not so. We know what happens in these matters very well. The police take down only certain things from the statement made by the witness. Afterwards, they make changes in that statement, as it suits them with regard to a particular case; and they insert those things in their case diary. So, these statements are not really the statements of the witnesses themselves. The whole basis for including this new provision in this Bill is that all these statements which have been made by the witnesses before the police are really the statements of the witnesses, and therefore, it is argued: Why should not the prosecution be allowed to cross-examine a witness, when he turns round and goes back on his statement? But we know that in most cases these statements are not statements really made by the witnesses. In a recent case at Aligarh, which has been reported in the *Hindustan Times* dated 3rd November, 1954, some interesting things are revealed in regard to this matter. It is interesting to know what the Sessions Judge has stated in that case with regard to the police investigation and how these statements are taken, and how suitable changes are made in them later on in the case diary. This is what that Sessions Judge says:

> "They have deliberately tried to perjure evidence so as to implicate accused in some form or the other."

There is one other observation which will go to show how delay is caused by the police themselves, on account of their inefficiency. This is what the Sessions Judge has stated:

> "A large number of witnesses had been examined to impress upon the higher authorities that the case had been very thoroughly investigated by the police officers who were in charge of investigations and they had left no stone unturned to bring guilt to accused. They collected evidence which did not bring success nearer to the prosecution in any way. Their failure to reject irrelevant and useless evidence resulted in the waste of considerable time of this court as well as that of the committing magistrate and waste of considerable public money."

So, this will clearly show who causes the delay. As regards the police statements, I shall read out a few lines from his judgment.

> "There was a stumbling block against the success of the prosecution case. The two police officers, Mr.....and Mr..... were mainly responsible for it. Mr.....deposed that the statements of witnesses were not recorded by Mr. Punetha, at the time of investigation, in the case diary, that he had taken rough notes on a separate piece of paper, and that these were recorded afterwards in the case diary which was subsequently written. This fact indicated that evidence was concocted later on. If the statements were not actually written in the case diary by Mr. Punetha and if the S. P. took rough notes, both S. P. and the D. S. P. failed to discharge their duties in this respect."

So, I do not understand the necessity for inserting this provision to

allow the prosecution to contradict their own witnesses. What will happen in the light of this provision is this. If a witness turns round and says something which he had not said in his original statement, against the prosecution, then the prosecution will be allowed to cross-examine him. Even if the prosecution were allowed to contradict him, it would merely amount to this that that witness was an unreliable witness. I do not know in what way this will help the prosecution. So, in my opinion, it is not at all necessary to insert this new provision in section 162. The hon. Minister has not given us any reasons as to why this provision has been inserted therein.

Then, the hon. Home Minister stated that there will be a great advantage now for the accused, because he would be supplied copies of the statements under section 162 also, some days before the actual trial begins, whereas at present, he would be allowed to have those copies only when the witness enters the witness-box. But the hon. Minister forgets that under the law as it stands, even though the accused would be supplied those statements only when the witness enters the witness-box, still he would have two chances left when he could cross-examine the witnesses. So, the fact that the accused was supplied copies of the statements only at the time when the witness entered the witness-box did not make any difference.

Dr. Katju: It does, because the cross-examination comes ten days after the supply of the copy, and now the same thing happens.

Shri Dabhi: Quite right. But it has no advantage. Since he had a chance afterwards also, the fact that he was supplied the copies only at the time the witness entered the witness-box, did not make much difference.

Then, I do not understand why certain provisions which were salutary from the point of view of the accused have bene dropped in this. In the Bill, as it has emerged from the Select Committee, the right of cross-examination is given only once. At present, there are three chances for the accused to cross-examine the witnesses. Nobody wants that there should be three chances. In the old Bill, it was stated that if the magistrate thought it proper that he should give a chance of further cross-examination of the witnesses to the accused, then, the magistrate, at his discretion, was allowed to cross-examine the witnesses. But that salutary provision is sought to be taken away now, both with regard to cases triable by Sessions Courts and to cases triable by the magistrates courts. I do not know why the second chance, and that too at the discretion of the judge or the magistrate, has been taken away. With regard to cases conducted in the magistrates' courts, even if all the material witnesses have been examined and cross-examined it ordinarily happens that.....

Shri K. K. Basu: There is no quorum.

Mr. Chairman: There is no quorum in the House; let the bell be rung. Now, there is quorum; let the hon. Member proceed.

Shri Dabhi: You will see that by clause 39 of the original Bill section 286 of the principal Act was sought to be amended and a proviso that was sought to be added was as follows :

> "Provided that if after the examination of prosecution witnesses, the Court is of opinion that further cross-examination of any of the prosecution witnesses is necessary in the interests of justice, it may allow further cross-examination of such witness and the witness shall be recalled and after such further cross-examination, and re-examination, if any, they shall be discharged."

I do not understand why—and the hon. Home Minister has not given any reason—this provision which allow-

[Shri Dabhi]

ed discretion to the court to allow further cross-examination has been dropped.

The same is the case with regard to warrant cases also. There also, it was provided in the original Bill that the magistrate could allow at his discretion further cross-examination of any particular witnesses if he thought it proper. Not only that. The magistrate was empowered, at the request of the accused, to examine the prosecution witnesses in any particular order and, if he thinks it necessary, to change the order of the examination of the witnesses. I do not know why these two provisions, which he himself introduced in the original Bill, have been dropped.

Every now and then the hon. Home Minister speaks of speedy disposal of cases. I agree with him fully. He has made people understand that all this delay is due to the defence. That is not the case. Anybody who has some experience of criminal cases knows that ordinarily, in criminal cases, except in certain special cases, defence witnesses are not examined and the accused depends on the cross-examination of the prosecution witnesses. So, delay is not caused by the defence. It may be so in civil cases. In warrant cases, the pleaders are paid a lump sum fee and so it is not at all in the interests of the pleaders also to prolong the cases. It is the experience of every lawyer who has practised in the criminal courts that it is only the police who delays these matters in several cases, it is not the defence that is not ready, it is only the prosecution witnesses that do not turn up. In one case, when I had gone to the court, the prosecuting police Jemadar had forgotten to bring his papers and the case had to be postponed. In several cases prosecution witnesses do not turn up. I would ask even the hon. Home Minister to show me cases when the accused causes delay. In my State—I do not know about other States—if the accused wants an adjournment he is asked to pay costs. But the police go on asking for adjournments. Once I wrote to the High Court that they should also be asked to pay costs if they want an adjournment. It is a wrong notion that the accused causes delay. It is not in his interest to cause delay. We have sought to do away with the causes of delay. So, there is no reason the accused should not be given a few more hours for further cross-examination.

A salutary provision has been introduced by clause 53 of the Bill. It definitely says:

> "In every inquiry or trial, the proceedings shall be held as expeditiously as possible and, in particular, when the examination of witnesses or the recording of their statements has once begun, the same shall be continued from day to day until all the witnesses in attendance have been examined or, as the case may be, their statements have been recorded unless the Court finds the adjournment of the same beyond the following day to be necessary for reasons to be recorded."

Then again, with regard to session cases also, under clause 94, all those cases generally would be finished within 60 days. So, it would be in the interest of police officials not to cause delay, because if they do so, the accused will be released on bail. I do not understand how with these provisions and other amendments there can be any delay. I do not understand why a few hours should not be given to the accused for further cross-examination, and that too, not by right, but only at the discretion of the magistrate or the judge himself. I request the Home Minister to tell me, why even this further cross-examination, at the discretion of the court, is not to be allowed under the Bill as it has emerged from the Joint Select Committee?

There are certain other matters to which I would like to refer but I shall do this when I move my amendments. There is one point to which

I would like to refer now. I am against the new definition of the summons case. Now, under the present law, as it is, any offence which is punishable with more than six months has to be tried as a warrant case. I do not understand why that right should be taken away. Certain cases, for example, cheating under section 417 and simple hurt under section 322 would be non-cognizable offences. This means that all these cases would be treated as private complaints and we know that under the amendments proposed by this Bill all the rights of the accused in the case of private complaints have been kept intact. I do not know why we should make a difference between two sorts of accused. We know even in cognizable cases, a private individual is entitled to make a complaint. In certain cases the police do not move and therefore, the private man makes a complaint. A private individual is entitled to file a case under any section of the Penal Code. If the private man files a complaint the accused is given the right of cross-examination three times and if the police files a case even the second cross-examination is not to be allowed and that too at the discretion of the magistrate or the judge. I do not understand why this difference should be made. If it is necessary in the interest of justice and speedy disposal of justice that no right of further cross-examination is to be given, then why not do away with all further cross-examination, whether it is a private or police case. In the same way, as I said, under sections 417 and 323, all will be private complaints and so it would not be proper to try these cases as summons cases. Then cases under sections 342 and 448 of the Penal Code are now going to be tried as summons cases. All these cases are serious enough and I do not understand where is the question of delay if you leave that as at present to be tried as warrant cases. I do not think there will be much difference, at least after so many changes have been made with regard to the provisions of warrant cases also. Therefore, I suggest to the Home Minister not to change this definition and leave it as it is.

Then, Sir, while hearing the hon. Minister during the first reading as well as during the debate and at this stage of the Bill, I have heard him express that innocent persons should not suffer and that real offenders should be punished. In the statement of objects also he has mentioned this. That is alright and there is no difference of opinion about it. But, my impression, is that out of the two, he has always remembered that the offenders should be punished and he has forgotten that innocent persons should not suffer. That is not the intention but my impression is that he has forgotten that and every time he has in his mind the words "real offender should be punished". I agree that the real offender should be punished, but at the same time we should see that innocent persons should not suffer for want of proper facilities, enabling him to make a proper defence.

Dr. Katju: Has the hon. Member seen any innocent man punished during the last so many years? How many people have come in your experience, 80 per cent. of whom.....

Shri Dabhi: I have not counted all these figures. Even he would not be able to say how many innocent persons were tried and how many were really guilty.

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): The hon. Minister's reputation is based on getting the guilty acquitted.

Shri Dabhi: In his reply I would like him to give the numbers of innocent persons tried.

Mr. Chairman: I do not like to encourage the debate to be reduced to mere conversation.

Shri Dabhi: I have nothing more to say and I hope the hon. Home Minister will take into consideration the suggestions that I have made.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as reported by the Joint Committee, be recommitted to the Joint Committee with instructions to report by the last day of the first week of the next Session."

First I will speak as to why I want that this should be recommitted to the Joint Committee and then give my criticisms about the Bill as a whole. In para 2 of the report of the Joint Committee they have said:—

"During the course of their deliberations the Committee have also considered the question of recommending amendments to the sections of the Code not covered by the Bill as well as the provisions contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1952....The decisions of the Committee on these matters have been incorporated in paragraphs 55 and 22 respectively of this Report."

In paragraph 55 it has been said that they were not able to consider the Bill as a whole, whatever the reasons might be. It is stated in that para :—

"The Joint Committee desire to state in this connection that many amendments and suggestions relating to the certain sections of the Principal Act not covered by the amending Bill were submitted to the Committee. As some of these raised important issues, and opportunities for eliciting public opinion thereon had not yet been given, the Committee are of the view that these should be taken up for consideration after circulating for public opinion. They there recommend that all such amendments may be referred to the Government, who will obtain the opinion of the public thereon and if necessary bring before the House another suitable amending Bill to the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 as far as possible within one year."

The first point that I have to bring forward is that though there was a motion on May, 1954, that the Joint Committee should consider not only the clauses in this Bill, but also the Code of Criminal Procedure as a whole, it has not been done. What are the reasons that have been given for not going into the question? The first thing is that there will be delay. Then it is said that there will be another examination of the whole thing after some time and that the Government is thinking about it. What I want to point out is that we are amending this Bill which had been enacted years ago. We have a Constitution today. The old Constitution was framed by the foreigners for their own purpose. Now, not only the Constitution has been changed, but we have a new Constitution under which there are the fundamental rights.

5 P. M.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may continue tomorrow.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, the 17th November, 1954

INDEX
TO
LOK SABHA DEBATES—PART II

Vol. VIII—No. 2

16TH NOVEMBER, 1954

A

ADJOURNMENT MOTION—

See "Motion for Adjournment".

ADMINISTRATION OF EVACUEE PROPERTY (AMENDMENT) BILL,

See under "Bill(s)".

ANDHRA—

Motion for Adjournment—
Government of —— (*Consent* withheld). 9-11.
President's Proclamation *re*: ——.—Laid on the Table. 5.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 3) BILL, 1954—

See under "Bill(s)".

AUTOMOBILE LEAF SPRING INDUSTRY—

Report of Tariff Commission on —— and Government resolution thereon—Laid on the Table. 7.

B

BASU, SHRI K. K.—

Motion for Adjournment—
Government of Andhra. 10.

BHARGAVA, PANDIT THAKUR DAS—

Government Premises (Eviction) Amendment Bill—
Motion to consider. 14.
Amendment to refer to Select Committee. 19, 20—41, 50, 51, 79, 80.

BILL(S)—

Administration of Evacuee Property (Amendment) Bill, 1954—
—— assented to by the President. 5-6.

Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1954—
—— assented to by the President 5-6.

BILL(S)—*contd.*

Central Excises and Salt (Amendment) Bill, 1954—
—— assented to by the President. 5.

Chandernagore (Merger) Bill, 1954—
—— assented to by the President. 5.

Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill—
Motion to consider as reported by Joint Committee. 82—132.
Amendment to circulate. 105—32.
Amendment to recommit to Joint Committee. 131-32.

Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Bill, 1954—
—— assented to by the President. 5-6.

Government Premises (Eviction) Amendment Bill—
Motion to consider. 11—82.
Amendment to refer to Select Committee. 19—82.
(Referred to Select Committee). 81-82.

Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Bill, 1954—
—— assented to by the President. 5.

Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill, 1954—
—— assented to by the President. 5.

Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Bill, 1954—
—— assented to by the President. 5-6.

Madhya Bharat Taxes on Income (Validation) Bill, 1954—
—— assented to by the President. 5-6.

Prevention of Food Adulteration Bill, 1952—

BILL(S)—*contd.*

—— assented to by the President. 5-6.

Special Marriage Bill, 1952—

—— assented to by the President. 5-6.

Taxation Laws (Extension to Jammu and Kashmir) Bill, 1954—

—— assented to by the President. 5-6.

C

CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1954—

See under "Bill(s)".

CHANDERNAGORE (MERGER) BILL, 1954—

See under "Bill(s)".

CHOWDHURY, SHRI N. B.—

Government Premises (Eviction) Amendment Bill—

Motion to consider—

Amendment to refer to Select Committee. 71—74.

CINEMATOGRAPH ACT—

Notification under ——.—Laid on the Table. 7.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL—

See under "Bill(s)".

D

DABHI, SHRI—

Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill—

Motion to consider as reported by Joint Committee—

Amendment to circulate. 121—30.

DISPLACED PERSON(S)—

Receipt of Petition *re*: multiple allotment of evacuee property to ——. 8.

DISPLACED PERSONS (COMPENSATION AND REHABILITATION) BILL, 1954—

See under "Bill(s)".

E

EVACUEE PROPERTY—

Receipt of Petition *re*: multiple allotment of —— to displaced persons. 8.

G

GOPALAN, SHRI A. K.—

Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill—

Motion to consider as reported by Joint Committee—

Amendment to circulate. 131-32.

Amendment to recommit to Joint Committee. 131-32.

Motion for Adjournment—

Government of Andhra. 10.

GOVERNMENT PREMISES (EVICTION) AMENDMENT BILL—

See under "Bill(s)".

GUHA, SHRI A. C.—

Notification under Sea Customs Act—Laid on the Table. 8.

GUPTA, SHRI SADHAN—

Government Premises (Eviction) Amendment Bill—

Motion to consider—

Amendment to refer to Select Committee. 58—65.

GURUPADASWAMY, SHRI M. S.—

Government Premises (Eviction) Amendment Bill—

Motion to consider—

Amendment to refer to Select Committee. 74—76.

I

INDIAN INCOME-TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1954—

See under "Bill(s)".

INDIAN TARIFF ACT—

Notification under —— —Laid on the Table. 7.

INDIAN TARIFF (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1954—

See under "Bill(s)".

INDIAN TARIFF (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL, 1954—

See under "Bill(s)".

K

KARMARKAR, SHRI—

Notification under Cinematograph Act—Laid on the Table. 7.

Notification under Indian Tariff Act—Laid on the Table. 7.

KARMARKAR, SHRI—*contd.*

Report of Tariff Commission on automobile leaf spring industry and Government resolution thereon—Laid on the Table. 7

Report of Tariff Commission on retention prices of tinplate and Government resolution and statement thereon—Laid on the Table. 6-7.

KATJU, DR.—

Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill—

Motion to consider as reported by Joint Committee. 82—104.

Amendment to circulate. 125, 130.

Motion for Adjournment—Government of Andhra. 10.

President's Proclamation *re*: Andhra—Laid on the Table. 5.

M

MADHYA BHARAT TAXES ON INCOME (VALIDATION) BILL, 1954—

See under "Bill(s)".

MORE, SHRI S. S.—

Government Premises (Eviction) Amendment Bill—

Motion to consider. 14, 16.

Amendment to refer to Select Committee. 52—58.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT—

Government of Andhra (*Consent withheld*). 9—11.

N

NOTIFICATION(S)—

—— under Cinematograph Act—Laid on the Table. 7.

—— under Indian Tariff Act—Laid on the Table. 7.

—— under Sea Customs Act—Laid on the Table. 8.

P

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—

Evidence tendered before Select Committee on Rubber (Production and Marketing) Amendment Bill. 8.

Notification under Cinematograph Act. 7.

Notification under Indian Tariff Act. 7.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

Notifications under Sea Customs Act. 8.

President's Proclamation *re*: Andhra. 5.

Report of Tariff Commission on automobile leaf spring industry and Government resolution thereon 7.

Report of Tariff Commission on retention prices of tinplate and Government resolution and statement thereon. 6-7.

Statement showing Bills passed during Seventh Session, 1954 and assented to by the President. 5-6

PETITION(S)—

Receipt of —— *re*: multiple allotment of evacuee property to displaced persons. 8.

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT—

Statement showing Bills passed during Seventh Session, 1954 and assented to by the President —— Laid on the Table. 5-6.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION—

——*re*: Andhra—Laid on the Table. 5.

PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION BILL, 1952.

See under "Bill(s)".

PROCLAMATION *RE*: ANDHRA—

President's———Laid on the Table. 5.

R

REPORT(S)—

—— of Tariff Commission on automobile leaf spring industry and Government resolution thereon —— Laid on the Table. 7.

—— of Tariff Commission on retention prices of tinplate and Government resolution and statement thereon———Laid on the Table. 6-7

RESOLUTION(S) OF MINISTRY (IES)—

Report of Tariff Commission on automobile leaf spring industry and

RESOLUTION(S) OF MINISTRY (IES)—*contd.*

Government resolution thereon—— Laid on the Table. 7.

Report of Tariff Commission on retention prices of tinplate and Government resolution and statement thereon —— Laid on the Table. 6-7.

RETENTION PRICE(S)—

Report of Tariff Commission on —— of tinplate and Government resolution and statement thereon —— Laid on the Table. 6-7.

RUBBER (PRODUCTION AND MARKETING) AMENDMENT BILL—

Evidence tendered before Select Committee on ——— Laid on the Table. 8.

S

SEA CUSTOMS ACT—

Notifications under ——— Laid on the Table. 8.

SINGH, SHRI T. N.—

Government Premises (Eviction) Amendment Bill —

Motion to consider. 16.

Amendment to refer to Select Committee. 65—70.

SPECIAL MARRIAGE BILL, 1952—

See under "Bill(s)".

STATEMENT(S)—

Report of Tariff Commission on retention prices of tinplate and Government resolution and —— thereon —— Laid on the Table. 6-7.

—— showing Bills passed during Seventh Session, 1954 and assented to by the President —— Laid on the Table. 5-6.

SWARAN SINGH, SARDAR—

Government Premises (Eviction) Amendment Bill—

Motion to consider. 11—17.

Amendment to refer to Select Committee. 43, 50, 63-64, 76—81.

T

TARIFF COMMISSION—

Report of —— on automobile leaf spring industry and Government resolution thereon —— Laid on the Table. 7.

Report of —— on retention prices of tinplate and Government Resolution and statement thereon —— Laid on the Table. 6-7.

TAXATION LAWS (EXTENSION TO JAMMU AND KASHMIR) BILL, 1954—

See under "Bill(s)".

TEK CHAND, SHRI—

Government Premises (Eviction) Amendment Bill—

Motion to consider—

Amendment to refer to Select Committee. 43—52.

THOMAS, SHRI A. M.—

Evidence tendered before Select Committee on Rubber (Production and Marketing) Amendment Bill—Laid on the Table. 8.

TINPLATE—

Report of Tariff Commission on retention prices of —— and Government resolution and statement thereon—Laid on the Table. 6-7.

V

VALLATHARAS, SHRI—

Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill—

Motion to consider as reported by Joint Committee—

Amendment to circulate. 105, 106—21.